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DUAL MONARCHY IS SPLIT BY A SERIES OF GREAT REVOLTS

Hungarian Republic Reported to
Have Been Declared—Germans
of Bohemia Have Estab-
lished a Separate State

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Friday)—The
news from the Austro-Hungarian
Empire reaching here indicates that
revolutionary developments of the
greatest moment are in progress. The
declaration of a Hungarian republic
with Count Karolyi as leader is re-
ported by German papers, which print
the text of the Count's statement to
that effect, while from the same
source comes a dispatch declaring
that Germany has officially recognized
the Tzecho-Slovak Republic at
Prague. It is also learned on the
highest authority that the Germans of
Bohemia have formally established a
German Bohemia with their capital at
Reichenberg.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—
Count Tisza's assassination in Buda-
pest is announced, and messages in-
dicate simultaneous revolutionary
outbreaks in the Austrian and Hun-
garian capitals, the soldiers figuring
prominently, particularly in the lat-
ter. Meanwhile, the Hungarians an-
ticipate a Croatian invasion.

Vienna faces serious food shortage
and the National Council is reported
as proclaiming a republic in Buda-
pest, where the military council has
also been formed.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—
The German Bohemian Reichsrath de-
puties formally established a German
Bohemia on Wednesday with Reichen-
berg as the seat of the Provisional
Government under the German Rad-
ical, Herr Pacher, with the Social
Democrat, Herr Seliger, his deputy.
The National Assembly protested
unanimously against the Tzecho-
Slovak republic proclaimed at Prague,
according to the Weser Zeitung, of
Berlin.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—
Germany has recognized the Tzecho-
Slovak republic proclaimed at Prague,
according to the Weser Zeitung, of
Berlin.

Germany Recognizes Revolution
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—
Germany, according to an announce-
ment made in the Weser Gazette, has
recognized the Prague General Na-
tional Council and has ordered Herr
Gebhardt, the consul, to make the
necessary declaration in behalf of the
Berlin Government.

Count Karolyi's Message
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)
—(By The Associated Press)—A suc-
cessful revolution has taken place in
Budapest, and the Hungarian National
Council has taken over the govern-
ment, according to a message sent
by Count Michael Karolyi to the Ber-
lin Tageblatt.

The message reads: "Revolution in
Budapest and National Council took
over government. Military and police
acknowledge National Council com-
pletely. Inhabitants rejoicing.

(Signed) "KAROLYI,
"President National Council."

Reports of Revolution

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—
In connection with reports that a re-
public has been proclaimed in Austria-
Hungary, the Berlin Vossische Zeit-
ung prints a dispatch from Budapest
saying that a crowd stormed the mili-
tary prison and released political and
military prisoners. Revolutionary
troops seized the eastern railroad ter-
minus.

(Continued on page two, column four)

JAPANESE-AMERICAN TREATY IS RATIFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
TOKYO, Japan (Friday)—The Privy
Council has ratified the renewal of the
Japanese-American arbitration treaty.

VITAL ISSUES NOW UP TO THE PEOPLE

Voters of the United States to
Share in Shaping Policies of
War and Reconstruction—
Partisan Contests Engendered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With the
short but intense congressional cam-
paign almost over, the stage is set for
what is regarded as one of the most
important elections in the history of
the United States. It is fully realized
that the political complexion of the
new Congress will in no way affect
the prosecution of the war to a vic-
torious peace, but it may well be that
the new Senate will play an important
part in relation to the peace terms
which are calculated "to make the
world safe for democracy." For this
reason both political parties attach
great significance to the control of the
upper chamber of the national legis-
lature.

Only a little less importance is at-
tached to the control of the new
House of Representatives. Apart
from the question of war and peace,
the new Congress will have to deal
with all the great and inevitable prob-
lems of reconstruction, and on these
Democrats and Republicans do not see
eye to eye. The question of govern-
ment ownership of public utilities will
loom up large, and there are divided
counsels as to whether or not the
great interests taken over in the
emergency of war shall be handed
back to private control. What disposi-
tion is to be made of the government
built merchant marine? Is the suffrage
amendment to be passed and are the
women of the nation to be enfran-
chised without undue delay? Are the
state legislatures going to ratify the
prohibition amendment in 1919? On all
these questions the elections of Nov. 5
will have an important bearing.

At the present moment, both Demo-
crats and Republicans are confident
of victory. To concede anything else
would be bad political strategy. One
thing, however, is apparent. Just as
the President's appeal to the country
has greatly strengthened the hopes of
his followers, it has closed and solidified
the ranks of the Republican Party.
Events in Europe in the next few days
may have a very appreciable effect on
the outcome. There are no indications
whatever of a landslide, and which-
ever party secures control of Congress
the majority is not likely to be an
overwhelming one.

On March 4, 1919, there will be left
in the Senate 30 holdover Democrats
and 29 holdover Republicans. There
are 37 vacancies to be filled at the
election on Nov. 5, but of these five
are for unexpired terms, and the re-
sults, as far as these five are con-
cerned will not affect the complexion
of the next Congress. Both parties
concede possible losses, but on the
whole, indications are that the con-
test will be extremely close. There
are several states in which it is more
than likely the Republicans will gain.
These states are Illinois, Kansas and
New Hampshire. These three states
are normally Republican. In 1916,
Illinois went Republican by 200,000,
and in the same year Kansas, though
the State went Democratic, elected
Governor Capper, the present sena-
torial Republican candidate, by
100,000 majority.

One of the interesting features of
the election is the situation in Ken-
tucky, where Ben L. Bruner is
thought to stand a chance of defeat-
ing the Democratic candidate, A. O.
Stanley. Again, the Republicans may
lose in Nebraska, where the war rec-

(Continued on page five, column five)

BULGARIAN CRUELTY IN OCCUPIED GREECE

Scenes of Devastation Found in
Recovered Territory—Return
of Thrace to Greece Is Urged
by Athens Newspapers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Friday)—The
Minister of Public Instruction has
returned from a trip to Macedonia, where
he states that the population in the
districts reoccupied by the Greek
troops is in a terrible condition. The
army, he says, has found nothing but
ruins. Everywhere the Bulgarians had
committed frightful excesses. This
applies also to Kavalla, which has just
been reoccupied. Here more than 3000
houses were burned and the popula-
tion was without food.

Greek newspapers publish articles
describing the destruction wrought by
the Bulgarians and urging punish-
ment for the atrocities committed by
them, as well as the complete libera-
tion of the Greeks still living under
the Bulgarian and Turkish yokes. For
this purpose a committee has been
constituted under the presidency of
the King to raise a fund. His Majesty
has expressed a desire that the com-
mittee hold its sessions at the royal
palace. A delegation has also been
charged by the government with the
work of gathering testimony regard-
ing the crimes committed by the Bul-
garians during the occupation.

Meanwhile much praise for the fine
discipline and great achievements of
the Greek Army are forthcoming from
many sources. The English military
attaché with the legation has informed
his government with regard to the
action of the Greek units cooperating
with the British troops, praising the
vigor of the troops and the skill of
the commanders, and has asked that
decorations be awarded them.

General Danglis, Commander-in-
Chief of the Hellenic Army, in a state-
ment on the campaign, says: "I must
express the admiration and gratitude
of the Greek Army for the heroism
and valiant sacrifices of the allied
armies which, under the command of
General Franchet d'Esperey, defeated
the Bulgarians, chastising them for
the cowardly attack upon Serbia,
which opened to the Germans the
route to Constantinople and thus pro-
longed the whole war. From the be-
ginning of the war I have expressed
my confidence in the victory of the
Allies, and shared the opinion of our
great leader, Mr. Venizelos, whom I
followed in the national movement,
and who knew that Greek intervention,
in view of the geographical situation
would exercise a great influence on
the war.

"Without wishing to exaggerate the
contribution of Greece in the recent
operations, I must say that the Greek
Army may be justly proud that its
mobilization and concentration at the
front have made possible the victorious
offensive of Sept. 15. As a matter of
fact it is well known that on that day
the Greek Army was more numerous
than any other allied contingent in
the East. As for its morale, I will
content myself with repeating what
General d'Esperey and General Milne
were good enough to say on its be-
half. The former speaks of its leg-
endary heroism and the glorious role it
played on both banks of the Cerna
and Vardar. The latter general, under
whose orders several Greek divisions
took part in the costly battle of Doiran,
by the side of the heroic British Army,
says that without the aid of the brave
Greek Army, victory would have been
impossible."

General Danglis concludes by say-
ing, "we owe particular gratitude
to France for having organized and in-
structed our army, which has become
a most important military factor in
the Balkans, and whose mission is
certainly not yet terminated."

Meanwhile the question of Thrace is
being much discussed by the Greek
papers. The Paris, on this subject,
says that hundreds of thousands of
inhabitants of Thrace have been per-
secuted, massacred and deported, and
there remain only a few thousands.
It says that thousands of them are
here, desiring only to return as soon
as possible to their homes, and urges
the government to take steps to secure
their return. It declares that although
the Turks have installed Turkish
families by force in the country, in
order to show that they constitute the
majority of the population, yet this
method cannot constitute a right. It
adds that the Hellenes have an incon-
testable majority in Thrace.

The Eleutheros Typos says: "We
are happy that other nations are com-
ing forth independently to ask for a
place for the Unredeemed Greeks.
These people have been faithful to the
Entente, declaring themselves in favor
of the democratic powers without any
ulterior motive. They formed the first
regiments of the national defense and
the army organization of the Hellenic
Army. In the interests of general
peace, Thrace must be restored to
Greece."

CABARETS ARE ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEWARK, N. J.—Cabarets and
similar diversions are to be abolished
in Newark for an indefinite period.
Police Commissioner McEnroe's order
to this effect went into operation
on Friday and is the result of a con-
ference between representatives of
the city and of the surgeon-general's
department of the United States Army.

PEACE CONFERENCE IN CHINA ARRANGED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
PEKING, China (Friday)—A Peking
peace conference has been arranged
between the North and South. Good
grounds exist for the hope that differ-
ences will be settled within a fort-
night.

BRITISH SHIPS SAIL FOR THE BLACK SEA

Member of War Cabinet Indicates
Possible Attack on Germany
Along Danube—Allies Agree
on Aleppo as Arab Capital

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Mr.
G. N. Barnes at the American Officers
Club yesterday said that the Allies
had been holding the Turks on a
string for the last few weeks while
approaching Aleppo, the capital of the
Arabian area. They had committed
themselves to the establishment of a
free Arab state, hence they were in
no hurry to get the Turks out of the
way before taking Aleppo.

There were other ports and places
in Arabia really necessary for the
Arabs to possess, and these must be
included in the armistice terms and
ceded.

LONDON, England (Friday)—An
allied attack on Germany from the
east was foreshadowed by George
Nicol Barnes, member of the British
War Cabinet, in a speech last evening
at the American Officers' Club in
London.

The British have been assembling
ships at the mouth of the Dardanelles
for some time and Mr. Barnes said he
understood the vessels already had
started through the Straits. He
concluded:

"There is now nothing to prevent
the fleet from going into the Black
Sea and up the Danube to Germany's
back door, and if the Germans are
going to defend their territory they
must divide their remaining forces
between the western front and the
back door, at which we shall soon be
knocking."

Arab Flag at Damascus

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Lord
Robert Cecil states that General Al-
lenby was authorized on Oct. 1 to
allow the hoisting of an Arab flag at
Damascus, and presumably this was
done. In accordance with war usage,
the occupied territory is under mili-
tary administration and the Arab mili-
tary Governor of Damascus is re-
sponsible to General Allenby.

French Comment on Truce

PARIS, France (Friday)—The capitu-
lation of Turkey has made a pro-
found impression in France.

"The convention is of a purely mili-
tary character," says Le Matin, "and
(Continued on page two, column six)

WAR LOAN GREATLY OVERSUBSCRIBED

Fourth Liberty Credit of the
United States Nearly a Billion
Dollars in Excess—Boston
District Stood at the Head

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The \$6,000,-
000,000 asked for in the fourth Liberty
Loan were oversubscribed by at least
\$850,000,000, according to the esti-
mates made in the several federal
reserve districts. It is also estimated
that more than 21,000,000 persons par-
ticipated in the subscription. The
army subscribed \$75,000,000 and the
navy \$43,000,000. Every district over-
subscribed its quota, Boston leading
with a percentage of 126.44, and Rich-
mond, in which is Washington, com-
ing second, with 123.22, and Phila-
delphia third, 119.63.

Other districts' percentages were:
Cleveland, 116; Minneapolis, 114; St.
Louis, 113; Atlanta, 112; Dallas, 111.69;
New York, 111.11; Chicago, 110; Kan-
sas City, 109; San Francisco, 105.

Records by districts were as follows:

District	Quota	Subscription
Boston	\$500,000,000	\$632,221,850
Richmond	280,000,000	345,000,000
Philadelphia	300,000,000	358,500,000
Cleveland	600,000,000	696,536,000
Minneapolis	210,000,000	239,616,350
St. Louis	200,000,000	225,117,900
Atlanta	192,000,000	215,653,250
Dallas	126,000,000	140,744,600
New York	1,800,000,000	2,000,000,000
Chicago	\$70,000,000	\$99,529,250
Kansas City	260,000,000	284,958,350
San Francisco	402,000,000	426,000,000

In addition, subscriptions received
at the Treasury amounted to \$32,538,-
750. The figures now announced are
considered substantially complete, al-
though later rechecked reports may
change the total slightly. Secretary
McAdoo states, however, that regard-
less of further reports, "results will
not be less than now reported."

This makes the fourth Liberty Loan
the greatest popular war credit ever
floated. It is the fourth time, also,
that Liberty loans have been oversub-
scribed. It exceeds by probably 3,000,-
000 the record in number of subscrib-
ers of the third Liberty Loan, which
had been the largest up to that time.

U-BOATS LESS ACTIVE

United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No passen-
ger ships were attacked by German
submarines the past week, F. D.
Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the
Navy, announced on Friday. While
he would give no figures, he said that
the passenger ships sailing amounted
to a considerable number.

He was inclined to believe that the
Germans have ceased attacks on pas-
senger ships, as they announced.

EDITORS ARRIVE IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—A third
party of American editors arrived here
on Thursday.

INCREASE GRANTED IN SUGAR ALLOWANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Federal
Food Board announces an increase in
the sugar allowance for households
from two pounds per person a month
to three pounds. The regulations for
public eating places will allow three
pounds instead of two for every 90
meals served. One month's allowance
of sugar may be stored if desired.

CENTRAL EMPIRES FAST CRUMBLING

Washington Administration,
While Waiting for the Final
Crash, Urges Full Pressure
Till Germany Has to Yield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian
Science Monitor is informed from
Administration sources that never has
there been a time in the past four
years when clear thinking on the
world situation by individuals has
been more vital than at this moment.

There is danger that premature jubila-
tion over impending victory of the
allied cause may develop into a
hysteria that might weaken the force
that must be exerted to the last mo-
ment. An over-subscribed Liberty
Loan is more ominous to a fast falling
autocracy at this time than the paeans
of victory that is only half won.

This statement of the Administra-
tion attitude does not carry with it the
least discouragement, but is intended
to make certain the basis for real ex-
pressions of joy that will be justified
later on when the enemy of civiliza-
tion has been thoroughly and effectually
brought to the dust.

Information from Rome gives ac-
counts of frank interviews with the
papal secretary of state, in which he
confines himself to giving out what
the Vatican considers to be the atti-
tude of Germany toward the Wilson
policy rather than to any comment
upon Austria, a government in whose
welfare the Vatican is more intimately
interested.

Carrette, the papal secretary, said
a few days ago that Germany would
withdraw her armies within her own
borders and would dismiss von Hin-
denburg and would adopt constitu-
tional changes that would reduce the
Kaiser to military impotency. It was his
understanding, he said, that after this
had taken place Germany would ask
an armistice on terms that would
avoid an exaggerated humiliation. Ac-
cording to Carrette, the program goes
even farther. If these changes are
unsatisfactory to the American Presi-
dent, both the Kaiser and the Crown
Prince will be eliminated. The atti-
tude of President Wilson toward the
House of Hohenzollern is not defi-
nitely understood, he said, and the
German people and the Reichstag
honestly ask what the President
means, when he says he will not deal

(Continued on page four, column two)

RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIAN FORCES BECOMES A ROUT

In Less Than Six Days Austrian
Army Has Been Driven Over
the Livenza and Is Now in Full
Retreat for Tagliamento

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The Austrian retreat in Venetia has
become a rout. Caporetto is indeed
being reversed with interest. Although
General Diaz' great offensive has only
been in progress some six days, the
Austrians have been driven from the
Piave over the Livenza, and are now
in full flight toward the Tagliamento.
Meanwhile, the twelfth Italian army
operating in the vast mountainous
district east of Monte Grappa has
carried all before it, and breaking
through the famous Quero defile some
three miles northwest of Valdobbiadene
has joined up with the fourth and
eighth Italian armies on the
Piave. Rome declares that it is im-
possible to estimate the number of the
prisoners who are "coming down the
mountain sides in flocks." A few days
ago General Diaz promised that before
very long the allied armies in Venetia
would have victories to their credit
which would compare favorably with
any of the great allied achievements
on the western front and he has cer-
tainly made good his promise.

The Western Front

On the western front, a combined
French and American attack was
launched, yesterday morning, against
the German lines, east of Attigny and
to the north of Oizy on a front of
twenty kilometers. Paris reports that
the German positions were penetrated.

COMMUNIQUE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—
The German War Office today issued a
statement, which reads as follows:

"On both sides of Belgrade and
Semendria, German troops have with-
drawn to the north bank of the Dan-
ube. The crossing of the river was
accomplished without interference.
"Our troops, which have been fight-
ing to the north of the Courtrai-
Audenarde railway, and which re-
pulsed the enemy, withdrew during the
course of the day in order to keep
in touch with the neighborhood on
both sides of Nokeren."

Belgrade, the "white city" and capital
of Serbia, is situated at the confluence
of the Danube and the Save and faces
Hungarian territory at a point op-
posite to the Slavonic town of Semlin.
Its position on the frontiers has always
exposed it to attack. The Turks
stormed it in 1456, but were repulsed
with great loss by the Hungarian
John Hunyadi in command of a cru-
sading force. It was stormed again
by the Turks in 1521 and it has been
taken thrice for Austria, but it was
restored each time by treaty.

The Turkish garrison, however, was not
withdrawn from the city until 1867.
Its wide streets, electric lighting, and
tram systems, fine hotels, parks, and
cafes convey the impression of a modern
city. The section known as the
English quarter has handsome villas
and gardens. There is a royal palace,
a metropolitan cathedral, national
theater and library and a university
and Royal Academy of Science.

The Austrians bombarded Belgrade
as early as July 29, 1914, in the pres-
ent war, and took it in December of
that year, but were expelled. In
October, 1915, a combined force of
Germans and Austrians under von
Mackensen crossed the Danube in
overwhelming force, and Belgrade was
again occupied.

* Semendria lies on the Danube to the
east of Belgrade, and had a population
of about 9000. It was a center for
the export of hogs.

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Friday)—The
Belgian War Office statement tonight
says:

"Between Ronelle and the Grand
Canal leading to Bruges we have
made local progress.
"One enemy balloon was fired."

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir
Douglas Haig's statement tonight
says:

"At dawn this morning Anglo-
Canadian forces attacked to the south
of Valenciennes on a front of six
miles.

"After sharp fighting and the inflic-
tion of exceptionally heavy casualties
on the enemy we forced a passage of
the Rhonelle.

"We captured the villages of
Maresches and Aulnoy and reached
the line of railway on the southern
edges of Valenciennes.

"We encountered strong opposition,
particularly to the north of Maresches
and at the village of Aulnoy.

"Later a determined enemy counter-
attack was made on the high ground
to the west of the Preseau-Valenciennes
road.

"We successfully maintained our
positions on the ridge.

"This evening further counter-



Strategic situation in Southeastern Europe

Map shows three points of penetration into the German Empire which are now open to the Allies since the
elimination of Turkey and Bulgaria, and the practical collapse of Austria. In Eastern Italy, where the Allies are
rapidly driving the Austrians to their border, the Entente troops will be able to invade Germany from the south.
Further to the east the way is open into Hungary via Belgrade, which is already in the hands of the advancing
Serbians, and thence into Germany. A third point of attack may be available for the troops of the Allies, whose
navies are now proceeding through the Dardanelles into the Black Sea, by following the course of the Danube
westward through Austria to the German frontier.

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attacks were developing to the north-west and north of Aulnoy."

LONDON, England (Friday)—Today's official statement reads:

"The battle is progressing successfully. British infantry and mounted troops have occupied Sacle. The troops of the tenth army have reached the line of the Livenza from that place as far south as Brugnera."

"South of the Oderzo-Portogruaro railway the third army is advancing rapidly. The enemy is falling back on the front of the fourth army in the Grappa sector. Many important tactical positions have been captured on this front."

"I (the Earl of Cavan, the British commander in Italy) wish to place on record the great debt I owe to the Italian bridging units, without whose assistance the difficult operation of bridging the Piave might not have been accomplished. The number of prisoners captured by the tenth army since the commencement of operations now exceeds 13,000."

"Western front: "In successful minor enterprises carried out by small parties of our troops in the neighborhood of Le Quesnoy yesterday we captured a number of prisoners. "An operation undertaken by us this morning south of Valenciennes is reported to be making good progress."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The French War Office tonight issued the following statement:

"Franco-American forces in the region to the east of Attigny and to the north of Oilly attacked today on a front of 20 kilometers. "Enemy positions have been penetrated."

PARIS, France (Friday)—The text of today's official statement reads: "During the night there were violent artillery actions in the region of Guise and west of St. Fergex."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The War Office today issued the following statement:

"Our cavalry has destroyed the enemy resistance along the Livenza, and crossings have been established. We are marching toward the Tagliamento."

"The twelfth Italian army has broken through the Quero Defile, joining up with the fourth and eighth Italian armies on the Piave, encircling Farra Dal Paga."

"More than 700 guns have been captured, besides booty whose value is estimated at billions."

ROME, Italy (Friday)—In their offensive against the Austrians on the Monte Grappa front in Northern Italy the Italians have pressed the enemy so strongly that his front has collapsed.

The statement reads: "We advanced in the Brenta Valley, capturing two guns which had been shelling the city of Bassano."

"On the Grappa, under the impetus of the fourth army's thrust, the enemy front has collapsed. It is impossible to estimate the prisoners coming down the mountain in flocks. All the hostile artillery here was captured."

"Overcoming the enemy rearwards at the Passo di St. Buldo, we are descending into the Piave Valley toward Belluno."

"Parties are engaged in fighting in the hollow of Fadalto, which is still occupied by the enemy. Cavalry cyclists, following the road to the foothills, are opening the way to Aviano."

"The third army has reached the Livenza. Advanced guards have entered Motta di Livenza and Torre di Mosto. The capture of prisoners, guns and booty is announced on all sides."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—General Pershing's evening communiqué for Thursday says:

"North of Verdun our troops drove the enemy from the village of Briailles on the west bank of the Meuse. Artillery fighting continued lively on the whole front throughout the day, reaching particular intensity between Ancerville and the Bois de Bantheville."

"Last night French bombing units attached to the first army successfully raided Mézières and Poix-Terron and dropped 12 tons of explosives on the important railway in that region. This morning our aviators dropped three tons of bombs on the roads and dumps in the vicinity of Tilly, Barri-court and Villers-devant-Dun, and machine-gunned enemy troops and convoys. In the course of the day seven enemy airplanes were shot down. All our machines returned."

CANADIAN VICTORY LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At least 30 local unions are participating actively in the Canadian Victory Loan drive. Organized labor here is out to excel the showing of organized labor in Seattle in the United States Liberty Loan campaign, on the basis of population. Among the promoters of the campaign there is every confidence that this city will succeed in raising its quota of \$15,000,000.

DISLOYALTY IS CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Excise Commissioner has closed the saloon of Frank Hiemenz because he is declared to have made objectionable remarks about the government when Liberty bond salesman asked him to subscribe. Hiemenz will be given a hearing before federal officials.

CALL FOR MEN FOR NAVY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Provost Marshal-General Crowder on Friday called 1100 men for service in the navy, to entrain from 16 states and the District of Columbia by Nov. 9. Volunteer inductions will be accepted until Nov. 5, after which, if necessary, draft boards will fill the quota.

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

British Independent Air Forces Successfully Attack Chemical Plants at Worms and Karlsruhe—Also Baden Railways

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—An official statement issued today says that enemy targets at Worms, Baden, Karlsruhe and Karlsruhe were bombed by aeroplanes of the Independent Air Forces on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. It follows:

"Independent Air Force machines on Tuesday night attacked the chemical factories at Worms, with good effect. "On Wednesday night, they attacked the Baden railways, the Karlsruhe chemical factories and the Karlsruhe blast furnaces successfully."

"Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed and one was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing. There were no operations at night."

"Our aviators dropped six and a half tons of bombs yesterday."

"Another statement issued by Sir Douglas Haig tonight on aviation activities says:

"Our aviators dropped six and a half tons of bombs yesterday."

"Two hostile aeroplanes were destroyed and one was driven down out of control. Two of our machines are missing. There were no operations at night."

Operations in Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—It is officially announced that on the Asiago Plateau the enemy is turning from Stelvio. At Astico the resistance is maintained, with the remainder of the front intact, but with the enemy in full retreat. It is announced that Italian forces have entered Belluno, and that the Austrians have begun to evacuate Udine.

Anglo-Canadian Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—Field Marshal Haig notified the War Office tonight that Anglo-Canadian forces attacked this morning on a six-mile front.

Closing in on Valenciennes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig has advised the War Office that British troops have reached the railway on the southern outskirts of Valenciennes.

German Remove Civilians

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Germans are now removing the civil population in advance of the retreat of their armies from French soil. A document captured by American soldiers contains instructions for rounding up the male population capable of bearing arms, and all cattle. The document says that this has been done only in part up to this time because the passive resistance of the population had retarded the forces at the disposal of the local commanders.

All division commanders are ordered hereafter to search each district systematically and to deliver under guard to the local commander all men between 14 and 60, together with all cattle. Concentration camps will be established near the headquarters towns for the civilian who are to be removed. The German order also provides that all horses must be taken, and concludes:

"The purpose in view cannot be accomplished except by proceeding without the slightest consideration."

Relief Work Is Commenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following letter of commendation of its work has been received from President Wilson by the Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor. It is addressed to Frank W. Jackson, chairman:

"My Dear Mr. Jackson:—I am in hearty sympathy with every effort being made by the people of the United States to alleviate the terrible sufferings of the Greeks of Asia Minor. None have suffered more or more unjustly than they. They are bound by many ties to the rest of the world, loving peoples in the world who are fighting to free all weak and oppressed nationalities from the cruelty and oppression of strong and autocratic governments."

"The Greeks in Asia Minor have by their thrift and enterprise shown themselves to be possessed of qualities most essential to the future economic development of that fertile country. Their steadfast allegiance to their Christian faith in the face of every inducement and threat to abandon it commends them most strongly to all who believe in the principles of religious freedom, and their adherence to the cause of constitutional government should make them peculiarly the object of the cordial sympathy of the American people, the foundation stones of whose political structure are freedom and liberty."

"For these reasons I warmly commend the efforts being made by the Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor to relieve the suffering Greeks of that country, and I bespeak for it the hearty and continued support of the Greeks and all lovers of Greece in America. Sincerely yours, "WOODROW WILSON."

Utter Rout of Austrians Reported

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Austrian armies are in utter rout along part of the Italian front, cables messages to the Italian embassy late on Friday reported.

"The battle continues all along the front," General Diaz stated. "The enemy is generally maintaining his resistance, from the Stelvio to the Astico, but he is wavering beyond the Asiago plateau and a utter rout all

along the rest of the front. The greatest defense that the enemy has is the natural obstacles along the road of its retreat. Our troops are full of enthusiasm and are following the enemy relentlessly. The Italian artillery has been rapidly brought into action and all the captured enemy artillery is being used to hamper the retreat. Divisions of Italian cavalry have annihilated the resistance of the enemy at the Livenza, have reestablished the communications to make the passage of the infantry easier and are already nearing the Tagliamento River."

"The sixth Italian army went into action yesterday and has brilliantly carried on an irresistible action on the Brenta, supported by the Ancona brigade. The fourth army has completed the occupation of the Valley of the Piave and has advanced on the Piave and occupied the city. The third army, reinforced also by a regiment of marines, has occupied the whole intricate zone along the Adriatic."

"In the direction of Udine the Italian troops are also fast advancing. Pordenone has fallen into our hands. At the extreme eastern sector of the front Italian marines have occupied Caorle. Great numbers of aeroplanes are preceding our troops and are operating their machine guns on the retreating enemy columns. The number of prisoners is increasing rapidly and continuously. More than 700 guns captured have already been counted. The booty captured is of an enormous quantity. Its value can be calculated already in the billions."

Mme. Breshkovsky Reported Shot

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Madame Breshkovsky was shot at Petrograd on Sunday by the Bolsheviks, according to diplomatic advices from Amsterdam. Madame Breshkovsky was exiled in Siberia at the time of the Russian collapse and she became a personal advisor to Kerensky under the revolutionists.

American Forces Attack

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE (Friday night)—At 5:30 o'clock this morning American forces attacked between Grandpré and the Meuse. The attack followed artillery preparation of the most intense nature and resulted in the capture of more than 3000 of the enemy forces west of Grandpré.

The attack was made in conjunction with the French. The Americans rushed forward under the cover of a dense mist and captured all of their objectives early. Towns and woods were mopped up for a depth of five kilometers.

The Germans resisted the Franco-American troops to the utmost, but their defense was broken down. The drive already endangers important railways.

British Gains in France

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Field Marshal Haig advised the War Office tonight that the British in their operations in France during the past three months have taken 172,659 prisoners, 2378 guns, more than 17,000 machine-guns and 2750 trench mortars.

PROPOSED INTER-ALLY CUSTOMS UNION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Friday)—The Fédération Industrielle et Commerciale Français gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of the Economic Union of the Allies. Representatives of all allied countries were present.

Sir John Piltner, honorary president of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, spoke in favor of the establishment of an inter-allied customs union, setting forth the principal conditions of such a union. There should be, he said, a threefold system of tariffs, one for other than the allied powers, a general tariff and a third tariff between the Allies and their colonies.

REDUCTION OF SWISS ARMY TO MINIMUM

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—It is officially announced by the Swiss Government that the number of troops with the colors is being reduced to a strict minimum. The majority of those retained, about eight battalions, are posted along the frontiers to prevent smuggling and espionage in conformity with economic agreements binding Switzerland not to export war materials which have been imported.

CANADIAN STEAMER OPERATION PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Hon. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, authorized the statement on Friday that "the vessels being constructed under the government program will be operated by a steamship company, organized to work in cooperation with the Canadian national railway system, free in all respects from interference of any kind, and under the management of Mr. D. B. Hanna and his board of directors."

The vessels will be operated on the Atlantic, Pacific and the Great Lakes. In adopting its plan of cooperation with the national railway system, Mr. Ballantyne pointed out that the government is following out the plan adopted and being carried out by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The minister states that contracts now placed in Canada call for the construction of 31 ships, ranging in tonnage from 3400 to 8100, while plans are in

preparation for a type with a tonnage of 10,500.

The first launching of the new Canadian mercantile marine will take place from the yards of the Canadian Vickers, at Montreal, some time about the middle of this month, when Sir Robert and Lady Borden will perform the ceremony, and the Canadian Voyager and Canadian Pioneer will take the water, for use before the close of navigation. Seven other vessels will be ready for the opening of navigation in the spring, and the minister anticipates, if there is no delay in steel supplies, that the entire 175,000 tons of shipping provided for in the present program will be ready before the end of next year.

DUAL MONARCHY IS SPLIT BY A SERIES OF GREAT REVOLTS

(Continued from page one)

minus, and two troop trains, which were about to start for the front. The soldiers in these trains joined the insurgents, who had machine guns and enormous quantities of arms and ammunition, and plundered the arsenals. The Berlin Tageblatt's Vienna correspondent says the movement began in Vienna on Thursday morning with manifestations by students and workmen. The president of the National Assembly, Herr Dingshofer, announced from the steps of the Diet that the Assembly would take over the administration at once. Many officers tore the Imperial cockade from their hats and the Imperial standard was hauled down from Parliament House.

Afterward it was announced that the Assembly had adopted a note to President Wilson and also a constitution. "No one," says this newspaper, "pays any attention to the government or to the Lammach ministry. The retirement of Count Andrássy, the Foreign Minister, is expected momentarily."

Archduke's Reported Flight

LONDON, England (Friday)—After the proclamation of a republic in Budapest, Archduke Joseph, the representative of the Emperor, left the city, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Zürich. Emperor Karl, the dispatch adds, before leaving Vienna, personally gave orders that all conflict with the population be avoided. He instructed the authorities to yield without resistance to the new power.

New Ministry Formed

BASEL, Switzerland (Friday)—An official announcement has been made in Budapest, says a telegram from the Hungarian capital today, of the formation of a ministry under Count Karolyi.

Irridentists' Gratitude

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Irridentists are planning to erect monuments to President Wilson in Trent and Trieste, in recognition of his leading part in the struggle for the right of peoples to decide their own destinies.

Hungary Breaks Relations

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—The Hungarian Diet at a joint meeting yesterday adopted a motion declaring that the constitutional relations between Hungary and Dalmatia, Slovenia, and Fiume had ceased to exist, according to the Hungarian Correspondence Bureau.

Croatians Allies of Italy

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Friday)—The Croats who completely occupy the naval base of Fiume on the Adriatic have proclaimed their union with Italy, according to a dispatch from Berlin to the Berlinische Tidende.

Wilson Street, Prague

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Prague dispatch to the Tageblatt of Berlin says that the Graben, the finest business street in Prague, has been renamed Wilson Street.

SMOKING ABANDONED ON CHICAGO TRAINS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Smoking in the front vestibule of street cars, smoker cars on the elevated trains and even those on the suburban trains of the steam roads has been abandoned permanently, John Robertson, City Health Commissioner said on Friday.

STATIONS CLOSED ON SUNDAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—All filling stations in Atlanta are to be closed on Sundays for the duration of the war. This agreement was reached by representatives of the various oil companies, and it was stated the move was made for the conservation of labor.

EXCHANGE ROUTE OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Postmaster Patten has received instructions to issue money orders to those who desire to forward remittances to civilians in that part of Palestine occupied by the Allied armies, arrangements having been made with Great Britain to transmit the money to its destination.

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FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF PALESTINE EDICT

One Year Ago Document Generally Called "The Jewish Magna Charta" Was Signed by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Nov. 2 is the first anniversary of one of the most important events in Jewish history, for on Nov. 2, 1917, the Right Honorable Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, signed the document which has been generally accepted as "The Jewish Magna Charta." The following is a reprint of the letter:

"Foreign Office, Nov. 2, 1917. "Dear Lord Rothschild:

"I have much pleasure in conveying to you on behalf of His Majesty's Government the following declaration of sympathy with Jewish Zionist aspirations, which has been submitted and approved by the Cabinet:

"His Majesty's Government view with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

"I should be grateful if you would bring this declaration to the knowledge of the Zionist Federation. "Yours sincerely,

"ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR."

The significance of this document was emphasized by the fact that it came at the time when General Allenby was sweeping through Palestine toward Jerusalem, freeing the Jewish colonies of Judea, and raising the British and Jewish flags over them. A few weeks later Jerusalem was liberated also, and soon after, the British Government asked the Zionist Organization of America to send to Palestine an administrative commission which would establish the basis for an actual Jewish homeland, in addition to reconstructing the colonies and restoring them to pre-war conditions, and developing friendly relations between the Jewish homeland and its neighbors, the Arabian kingdom of the Hedjaz and Armenia.

One year later the organization finds itself deeply interested in a campaign to enroll the Jews of the United States within the ranks of the actual "Builders of Zion." The Zionists postponed the date of their campaign until immediately after the fourth Liberty Loan, in which they participated actively, and they are now approaching the \$100,000 mark.

The Zionists are encouraged by the progress of the Zionist idea during the past year, says the organization. Palestine has been freed by the British, and a Jewish legion with a Jewish flag has distinguished itself in the British Palestine campaign, and has received special recognition from General Allenby. The corner stones have been laid for the Hebrew University; friendly relations have been established by the Zionist Administrative Commission with the new Arab kingdom, and the refugees who left Palestine rather than become subject to Turkey are being repatriated.

The British declaration has received the official approval of France, Italy, Greece, Serbia, Holland and Siam, and probably several other governments will follow shortly. As a climax to their achievement along political lines the Zionist organization recently published the following letter received from President Wilson in which he expressed his sympathy with the Zionist movement and his satisfaction at the progress attained by the organization:

"The White House, Washington, "31 August, 1918.

"My dear Rabbi Wise: "I have watched with deep and sincere interest the reconstructive work which the Weizmann Commission has done in Palestine at the instance of the British Government, and I welcome an opportunity to express the satisfaction I have felt in the progress attained by the organization."

"The conditions of the armistice will be lighter than the demands imposed on Bulgaria, a no military occupation of Constantinople or other Turkish territory has been demanded."

German Case Irretrievable

LONDON, England (Friday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Daily

ress of the Zionist movement in the United States and in the allied countries since the declaration by Mr. Balfour on behalf of the British Government, of Great Britain's approval of the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and his promise that the British Government would use its best endeavors to facilitate the achievement of that object, with the understanding that nothing would be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of non-Jewish people in Palestine or the rights and political status enjoyed by the Jews in other countries.

"I think that all Americans will be deeply moved by the report that even in this time of stress the Weizmann Commission has been able to lay the foundation of the Hebrew University at Jerusalem, with the promise that that bears of spiritual rebirth."

"Cordially and sincerely yours, (Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

BRITISH SHIPS SAIL FOR THE BLACK SEA

(Continued from page one)

in no way affects the peace which will eventually be signed with the Turkish Empire. What is interesting, however, is the immediate consequences of the armistice. First of all, the greater part of the British armies in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia will be released. The army of the Orient, which will soon be the army of the Save and Danube, will be, perhaps, called upon to play a great rôle, for which its reinforcement by seasoned elements will be desirable at an early date. When the Dardanelles are opened, the allied fleet will restore direct communication with Rumania, as it is hardly probable that the Goeben, the Breslau and the Russian fleet, sold to Germany by the Bolsheviks, will offer resistance. The Allies will then hold the Mediterranean outlets of Ukraine and greater Russia."

Alfred Capus in Le Psauro writes: "How much longer can isolated Germany withstand the formidable recoil of the war she caused? The main fact is that now there is none, even Germany herself, who doubts that the hours are numbered. It remains for us to be prepared for her last convulsive effort without allowing the frightful spectacle to arouse any pity. Who would dare urge that the enormity of her crime should profit the criminal?"

L'Echo de Paris says: "The event was not unforeseen. It had been delayed by the presence of German forces in the Turkish capital and waters. They obliged us to display a threat of a land and sea offensive. We are happy to record that, in view of the incontestable superiority of our arms everywhere, the affair was settled without a battle. It is the most convincing testimony of the complete victory which will be ours."

Captain Edmund Thery in L'Euvre sums up the situation with a quotation from Martin Luther: "There are moments when our God loses interest in the game and throws the cards under the table."

Grand Vizier's Statement

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Izzet Pasha, the Turkish Grand Vizier, is quoted by the Constantinople newspaper Tasviri Efkiar, when the armistice negotiations were in progress, as saying:

"The conditions of the armistice will be lighter than the demands imposed on Bulgaria, a no military occupation of Constantinople or other Turkish territory has been demanded."

German Case Irretrievable

LONDON, England (Friday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Daily

News today points to the probability that Constantinople will be occupied forthwith by the British forces in Bulgaria and that an allied fleet will enter the Black Sea as soon as the Dardanelles is swept of mines.

"That will have the effect," says the newspaper "of freeing the Rumanian and South Russian coasts from the domination of the once Russian fleet, now German Black Sea fleet. Since that fleet consists of two dreadnaughts and several other serviceable vessels and may be joined immediately by the Goeben, there is a possibility of a naval battle of some magnitude, but it may well suit the Allies to be content for the present with sending submarines through these straits."

"On land, the actual disappearance of Turkey and the imminent disappearance of Austria as belligerents leave Germany isolated and ringed round with enemies. Formidable allied forces are released for diversion to new action on the frontiers of Saxony or Bavaria, or elsewhere. The case of Germany sinks from the desperate to the irretrievable."

Secret Bargain Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—Referring to today's Manchester Guardian article arguing the possibility of a secret bargain with Turkey, Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview, declared its insinuations to be entirely without foundation. So far as the British Government is concerned, he said, there is no secret understanding or engagement of any kind with Turkey.

MISSOURI STARTS ON AFTER-THE-WAR WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Mo.—Believing that reconstruction after the war will constitute one of the most important activities which the Missouri Council of Defense can undertake, that council has appointed a committee, with A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, as chairman, to begin at once the work of planning for this after-the-war work. The committee will decide within the near future on definite, concrete and practical plans of reconstruction with the view of solving the educational, economic, commercial and political problems which have arisen as a result of the conflict and which will need settlement when the war ends.

The committee was originated at the recommendation of Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism. Dean Williams has been appointed a member of the committee. The Council of Defense realizes the many changes resulting by the withdrawal of great numbers of men from civilian activities for military service. The business of these men and their ultimate return to civilian life will present many changes and difficult problems. The Missouri Council of Defense feels also that the return of the soldiers and their reestablishment in all forms of life will require careful planning. The plans contemplated by the council call for, among other things, vocational training schools, so that disabled soldiers may be placed on a self-supporting basis.

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AMERICAN BATTERY IN SERVICE

The following account of the experiences of a United States battery in active service in France was written on Sept. 19 by an American soldier, who has already given readers of The Christian Science Monitor, in the issues of Sept. 30, Oct. 1, Oct. 17 and Oct. 24, a graphic description of the work of his battery.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Having with great pleasure evacuated that wood peopled with the slain, we proceeded toward the rear. Everybody along the way thought we had been relieved, said we were lucky, and all that stuff. We, too, thought we were relieved and it was about time, for we had put in two weeks of it, while our doughboys had been out for some time. Driving down a main road we met the artillery of a much-loved "sister division" going up. They thought they were relieving us, and so did we. Therefore, we were happy.

And then—what a shock! Instead of going on, we went down on the left flank, and so far from being relieved, we took up these responsibilities that proved to be the most severe of the entire drive up to that time.

Our guns were placed on an open hillside, and we hunted for an echelon. It was dark as could be. No moon. After feeling our way along the edge of a woods to the left of our gun position for about half a kilometer, we located a favorable place. We ran the limbers in close to the edge of the woods, camouflaged them with branches, and then led our horses inside to picket them on trees. But we didn't sleep inside! No, indeed; we didn't fancy the bedfellow we might make in the darkness, so we slept outside under our limbers. The whole district was being shelled at random by the Germans, and although this point of the woods received a few marks of attention perilously close to us, we figured it was about as safe to stay there as to move around, and we were too sleepy to mind it—much. One shell landed about 50 feet in from the edge, and when I went in to feed my horses in the morning I picked a nice jagged piece of shell iron weighing close to half a pound off the top of my feed bags.

By the morning light our exploration failed to discover any bodies, so we moved inside the trees for the day and inhabited the woods thereafter for five days and five nights. Five terrible days and five horrible nights!

There were a few shacks, kitchens and mess tables and dugouts, ammunition for light artillery, and some items of personal equipment. I don't think a lot of souvenir gathering, but I did acquire a few small keepsakes. Some fellows loaded themselves down with Boche rifles, helmets, gas masks, mess kits and bayonets, which I consider too bulky to bother with. I contented myself with a German canteen, a few buttons, and shoulder straps from an overcoat with the regimental number 377 on it, and a diary with a red cover and a picture of the Kaiser on the front. I can't find German and I haven't been able to find anyone who can, but I suppose this is a diary, for it is composed of notes and headed divisions in the text.

Right here one report to which we had become addicted reached its greatest height of popularity, that of shooting at aeroplanes. All during the advance we had been acquiring rifles of three kinds, French, German and American, which we found along the way, and also all the ammunition we figured we would ever have use for. Light artillerymen carry only automatic pistols and rifles were a novelty to us, therefore, we overlooked no opportunity to try our skill with them. The Germans got into a daredevil habit of flying extraordinarily low down and sometimes playing their machine guns on the woods in addition to their regular jobs of spying out and bombing battery positions.

One would come over and we'd run for our rifles and either shoot up through the trees at them, or line up at the edge of the woods and bang away. Despite the fact that the fire of dozens of anti-aircraft machine guns and hundreds of rifles was concentrated upon them for periods of sometimes five and ten minutes, they nearly always got away, but you can be sure not without scratches. Two German planes were brought down within a kilometer of us and they were found perfectly riddled with bullets. The first one had two passengers, the pilot and the observer-gunner. Both had multiple wounds. There was only one man, the pilot, in the second plane, shot down by a French airman with whom he had engaged in a duel. A boy from my battery got a big strip of his canvas, and saw the whole affair. He said when the German hit the ground he got out of his machine and ran into a farmhouse. A crowd of Yankees and Frenchies chased him and dragged him out, proud and superior, not at all a fugitive. His wounds numbered five. The Frenchman who fought him in the air came down, walked up to him, and to the amazement of the Americans, shook hands with him! It's the game! He explained to an American later. What a game it must be, to fly one of those machines and at the same time be a target for a thousand sharpshooters.

Doughboys hand it to the artillery in some things. One of them talking to me said, "I used to think the artillery had it soft, but since this drive started, well, I'd rather be in the infantry." Artillerymen, especially drivers, have to keep on the job under shell fire and take the chances. Not so with infantrymen. It is for them to scatter and look for the best cover available.

That afternoon a Boche flier came over and opened upon our section of the woods with his machine gun. We stood watching him, but the doughboys scooted for trees and dugouts. We noticed it and laughed at them, then followed their example. The aviator flew away and no sooner had

he gone than over came a shell. It dropped fully a hundred yards away, but that was sufficient for the doughboys and would have been sufficient for us, too, had we been footloose and free. They shouldered their packs without delay and filed out of that woods for a safe climate. We had to stay with our horses and carriages while shells landed closer than that in every direction at various times throughout the day.

Orders came down from the Major that every man must be dug in before dark. That was the first time we had ever had to intrench ourselves. A rush for picks and spades followed the order. I got a pick and arranged to swap off alternately with a fellow who got a spade. I seized a sheet of waved roofing iron for my overhead piece, and when my hole was deep enough, I laid two limbs across it for beams, placed the iron on them and piled all my loose dirt and rocks on the top of all, making a fairly neat and very firm dugout. I left a hole just big enough to squeeze through. Inside it was soundproof, but I could feel the old shells jar the earth and shake dirt from the sides down on me. The soundproofness of my dugout almost proved my undoing on the last night of our stay here.

Just ahead, the Germans held a great supply base and railroad head, and they made a desperate stand. Our guns boomed constantly. We hauled 1000 rounds of ammunition a day. A row of batteries lined along a road about half a kilometer in rear of us kept their guns red hot day and night and the Germans for their part were tireless in attempting to put them out of business. The whole time we were there shells whistled over our heads, going and coming with such monotonous continuity that when either side ceased firing for an hour or so we wondered if something was up. The whole thing wasn't up, for shortly they resumed as vigorously as ever before. I have a cousin in the artillery of our sister division that was thrown in with us here, and I had tried in vain to locate his outfit. He trained at the same artillery camp that I did last fall and winter, but during the six months that elapsed from the time we left there for the front I lost track of him. Being in the telephone detail, he was out stringing wire and his course took him along the edge of the very woods in which we were concealed. Through some boys from the regiment, he found me, sitting in the door of my dugout, attempting the first bit of writing I had done for weeks (it happened to be the beginning of this story that I was jotting down), and without announcing himself he made fun of me for finding time to write under such circumstances. But I was glad to see him. We compared our experiences, of course, and tried to impress each other with the trials and accomplishments of our respective outfits. His battery was one of the row in the rear of us that kept whistling over our tree-tops, and though I couldn't get over to see him because we had to practically "stand-to" with our horses, he came to see me once more.

NATIONAL REGISTER FOR BRITISH SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, England.—The Secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association has been officially informed that the registration for seamen will apply to all masters, officers, apprentices, wireless operators and all male members of a ship's crew who were actually serving afloat on Aug. 31 last, and all seamen who, prior to that date, had been going to sea regularly and who, at the date of the application for registration had not been on shore for more than three months.

The application forms for registration as members of the mercantile marine are printed on papers of five different colors according to rank, those for masters and navigating officers, whether certificated or uncertificated, being on white paper. These may be obtained in due course from the secretary of the Mercantile Marine Service Association, Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool. A shipmaster or officer who desires to be registered must fill up his form of application and personally deliver it to the superintendent of a mercantile marine office, from whom he will receive "instructions" as to being photographed. He must also attend in person before an identity and service certificate is issued, and he must produce his discharge book or other evidence of sea service, his national registration certificate (if he has one), and any other documentary evidence of nationality for the superintendent's inspection. If he has no national registration certificate he should so inform the superintendent. The superintendent will then give the officer a receipt for the application and inform him when he should apply for his identity and service certificate.

It is important that no ship should be delayed on account of the registration of seamen, and after a man has been in his application form and been photographed there is no reason why he should not at once rejoin his ship if required. If he returns to the same port he should apply to the superintendent for his identity and service certificates. If he proceeds to another port, arrangements are being made for the certificates to be forwarded to the superintendent of that port, and the seaman should notify the superintendent of the mercantile marine office of the port at which he will call for the certificate.

WELLESLEY COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley College class rowing squads held their annual fall competition on Thursday. The results were: 1920, first; 1921, second; 1919, third, and 1922, fourth. The annual field day events will be held this afternoon on the West Playground, near the gymnasium.

MISS ALICIA'S PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

No doubt it was simply ridiculous, the hostess of this imaginary party said to herself, as she leaned over the festive supper table and blew out the candles one by one. Festive, that is, with her mother's rosebuds and gold dishes, which had been the delight of her childhood days, and with flowers she had purchased on her way home from the library when the day's work was over. Single larkspur and yellow pansies were the blossoms she had insisted on having. "Yellow pansies?" queried the little Swiss florist. "Won't lavender ones do?" But his customer firmly maintained that the order must be filled as she had telephoned it earlier in the day, and in the end it was, and they smiled up at her now from either end of the table, smiled in a way that lavender pansies never could have done.

Just why Miss Alicia had called the evening's enjoyment ridiculous was for the sake of her own reputation, though, perhaps, conscience would be a better word, for the reputation of being wholly without a talent was not known to the world at large, her little world, but was quite confined to her own self. To her friends Miss Alicia was charming and gracious, businesslike, of course, as women in this time often are, but for herself she assumed a sterner mien. "I have no time for fancies," she would often think, and usually her pride in her unromantic temperament kept her from aught else but her work at the library, her few home duties, her fewer social diversions, and her "reading for improvement." But today it had not been so.

Perhaps Miss Alicia did not know how this most absurd idea came to her, but it really was because a school girl, with auburn hair and merry brown eyes reminded her of her own academy hours and her seatmate in that old school room of other days. She remembered an "evening at home" that Bess and she had given, and the more she thought of it the more she wished that she could repeat it. Then came the "why not?" And picking up the telephone at her side she gave the order for the table flowers. A little startled at her own impetuosity and as to tell for this stepping out of the path of her daily routine, she turned with determination to an old clipping file, her bete noire, and not once did she allow her thoughts to flit to the evening's celebration.

The table was set for six, and did it matter at all that the guests numbered more than that number, or that in fancy the guest of honor was first one person and then another? The hostess in dressing for her party would have liked to have donned a gown of a fashion long gone by, but that could not be because had Miss Alicia been sentimental enough to have wished to have kept a gown, even hidden away in a cedar chest, she would never have permitted herself such an indulgence. So tonight she put on her gray silk poplin, the winter dress she had worn for three winters to the Symphony Concerts, though for this occasion she had by way of special adornment added an old lace fichu and a cameo pin. And the clerk of the information department of the public library laid aside all her efficiency manner and capable air.

She leaned one elbow on the table, and resting her chin in her hand, turned to the guest on her left, the lovely Jessie Granger. She looked not a bit different to the lass they had said goodbye to, years before, one moonlight night when the Girls' Glee Club had serenaded her for the last time before she sailed away to London for study. Jessie's amber hair was piled high on her head—oh, why did not one ever wear hair that way nowadays, sighed Miss Alicia. Then as the scene came back to her she remembered some of the songs they had sung, "Lottie Lee," "The Old Fashioned Homestead" and "Louisiana Lou." She saw again the broad lawn sloping down to the village street, the shadows of the trees across the walks and paths, and the hospitable welcome of the porch steps on which they had gathered. It must have been an early summer night, for a whiff of peonies came to Miss Alicia. She drew in a deep breath, for it had been long since she had smelled peonies wet with dew.

Was it Nancy, Nancy—what was her other name, oh well, it did not matter—who was asking if they remembered the amateur play they gave for the benefit of the drinking fountain for horses? But no one seemed able to recall the name of the play or it was the scenes, though, of course, it was the scenes, that they did know. And now more than one guest confessed to having after that play cherished what seemed a legitimate hope that she was in a clear road to fame, the fame of Miss Ellen Terry or of Madame Modjeska. The hostess looked long at Nancy, at the far end of the table, she whose sprightly name contrasted so strongly with her serious face and sedate air. Nancy, she recalled, was ever reading Ibsen in those days.

They were not all beautiful, these girl guests, but they were all very dear, especially Mame Streeter, who always kept them feeling jolly. What were the funny things she used to tell, and how could girls always be laughing as they were? No one was able to be anything but merry round that girl. She wondered where she was now and what she was doing, but the picture of her own daily library hours never entered upon her vision. Miss Alicia was far afield. So it is a fact that, as she leaned back in her chair, toying idly with a golden-faced pansy at her plate, she seemed not to have lost anything of the sweetness and eagerness of those youthful days, the days of the glee club, of the sewing circle, and later of the afternoons with the poets.

The remembrance of the literary club brought Miss Alicia back from the land of golden dreams to her daily life in the library, but she gave no smile of sadness if she did of reminiscence, as she rose from her seat at

the head of the table, for after all you see she was a business woman, and a woman who loved her work. Perhaps, though she never would have confessed it, she enjoyed most of all her pride in the conviction that she was entirely without sentiment or fanciful ideas. And it was thinking of this that made her exclaim to herself, when the party was over, "What a perfectly ridiculous thing for anyone like me to do," and as if in confirmation there came to Miss Alicia not the scent of dew-weighted peonies on a summer night, but only the odor of extinguished candles.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed by the editor, but he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 401)

Give Americans a Fair Hearing
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

It has long been the avowed intention of a certain erroneous form of suggestion to discredit the ability and activities of the Anglo-Saxon race and the United States in particular, in the field of musical expression. Contrary to the general impression prevailing, this form of propaganda, which is but another attempt of that malevolent influence which would discredit, if possible, the ideals for which the Anglo-Saxon race stands for today, operates not only from the country which is "running amuck" today, to use President Wilson's apt expression, but through this European nation is disseminated to other nations and finally to the Anglo-Saxon countries themselves, thereby attempting to paralyze our will to express, or at least render void any serious attempt to give expression to, music in our own way.

It is not my intention here to bring out specific instances, which would reveal the successful operation of this erroneous form of mental suggestion, for it is a condition of thought too obviously apparent in our field of musical activity to require particularization. Speaking in general terms, however, and by way of comparison, I should like to call attention to the obvious fact, that the easiest way for the American press and the American public to discourage, for example, the development of an American dye industry, would be for this same press and public to begin by discrediting such an industry from the start. Another way, to use a less obvious method of discouragement, would be to shove the American product aside as not worthy of the attention usually bestowed upon the foreign product.

Now, such an absurd attitude as the above has been the attitude in the past, and to a more or less extent, it has been the attitude of the American press and public in general, toward their own musical talent, both in the composer's as well as in the interpreter's field of activity. Take, for example, two parallel cases of two pianists, one a pianist of European nationality, having had considerable experience in the concert field, and the other, an American, who, though manifesting considerable talent, has as yet had little concert experience. Each appears in recital; the press as well as the public, in nine cases out of ten, we regret to say, will devote most of its attention to the European pianist, because he succeeds, through a certain self-assurance gained from much experience in the concert field, in "putting it over," to use the popular expression, though the quality of his work may be far inferior to the American's. No one wishes to excuse the American artist for his lack of experience in the concert field, nor yet for his deficiency in the more purely technical side of his art, but justice does demand that the quality of his message should, at least, along with the efficiency and talent of the European, receive an equal amount of attention from public and press alike.

To return to our parallel of the development of the American dye industry, let us remind ourselves, that, though we may still lack the experience in launching our dyes upon the market, though we may even be found wanting in some of the technical points involved in the production of good dyes, which have already been worked out in a foreign dye industry, it would never occur to us, at the present time, to discourage the American enterprise by giving it less attention than we would give to a discussion of the salient features of the foreign product.

It is this change of attitude, on the part of the public as well as the press, which must be brought about before the American artist can feel that he is having at least an equal chance with the European in the eyes of the public and press of his own country. To remind ourselves once again of the necessity for promoting and encouraging the promotion of American talent or institutions for the furtherance of American music, let me say, that when an American association composed entirely of American singers, such as the Society of American Singers, now appearing at the Park Theater, New York City, takes upon itself the almost Herculean task, in view of the intense criticism opposed to it, to establish the perfectly normal and natural custom of giving opera in the English language, let us find ourselves resisting the erroneous suggestion that the English language is quite unsuitable as compared to German, French or Italian, or that the American opera singer is hopelessly inexperienced and give them the whole-hearted support which is at once their just desert and rightful desire to expect.

(Signed) CHARLES COOPER.
New York, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1918.

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MOROCCO'S GREAT FIBER RESOURCES

Palmetto Leaf, If Commercialized, Is Believed Capable of Providing Quantities of Cordage and Packing Material

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Morocco

TANGIER, Morocco.—All the business world knows how difficult it is to introduce something new on the market. As a rule, it demands considerable courage and pertinacity on the part of those who would make the attempt. And, more especially is this the case when the market happens to be dominated by a product which experience has shown to be both serviceable and cheap. But times have changed; for one reason and another many economic conditions will never be exactly the same as they were before the war; and in the case of others on account of the shortage of tonnage, it is a certainty that some years will elapse, at any rate, before they have regained their former happy position.

To take for instance the sisal hemp fiber of Mexico which, in a certain way, has practically held undisputed sway for so long. It is fiber from which ropes, cordage of all kinds, binder twine, and sacking are made. Other fibers from the tropics—these generally come from lands distant from Europe—have at times ventured to assert themselves, but with only moderate success. The sisal, to all intents and purposes, reigns supreme, or did so until lately. Now, the market price stands at the huge figure of \$96 a ton, owing to the transportation difficulties from which even the United States, formerly a very large buyer of the fiber, is not exempt. It is used in enormous quantities for making binder twine.

Mr. A. C. Page, F. R. S., an expert on tropical fibers, in his pamphlet recently published in England (David Bridge & Co. Ltd.), writes, "It is inconceivable that the sisal should ever go back to the \$25 a ton quotation." In another place he says, "It is hardly conceivable that Mexico which used to provide 80 per cent of all the agave fibers (sisal is one of these) used in the world will recover its supremacy." Again he says, "Apart from binder twine, which, by the way, is a long distance from its zenith owing to the constant extensions in the cereal areas of the world, hard fibers are required for making baling twines and for ropes and cordage, the great variety and uses of which are well known."

Now, it happens that in Algeria and Morocco, as well as in the south of Spain, there is a plant, the palmetto (Chamocrops Humilis), from which comes a very hard and tough fiber. It has, so far as is generally known, scarcely been thought of in the directions named. Why this is, no one is quite certain, but apart from the good and sufficient reason already put forward, so far as Morocco is concerned—Algeria and the south of Spain can speak for themselves—there can be added the fact that the country is only just emerging from its centuries-old state of political chaos and turbulent unrest, and naturally there have been many propositions more attractive than those which would require a certain amount of experimentation in the earlier stages. Possibly, too, the opprobrious terms which are so often made use of in Morocco when the palmetto is referred to, for it is looked on as an ineradicable weed, may have something to do with it.

In a limited way, the palmetto fiber is not altogether unknown outside of the country. For many years it has been used as a substitute for horsehair. The French call it "crin végétal," that is, "vegetable horsehair." In Algeria the making of this has become a sort of cottage industry and a few thousand tons are exported annually. In Morocco little attention was paid to it until this year. Suddenly, however, quite a demand has sprung up for it in the belligerent countries, partly for stuffing mattresses, and partly for packing munitions in their boxes. The French, American, and Italian military authorities need it in large quantities, but, so far, on account of the lack of

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Visitors to Morocco will have noticed that homemade mats, baskets, brooms, brushes and ropes, sold in all the Arab shops. These are made from the leaf of the palmetto, and are extremely strong and durable. If turned out by machinery in quantity, they might find a ready market in Europe.

Must the present interest which is being taken in the palmetto fiber be allowed to evaporate?—for the making of "crin végétal" is little more than a war industry, and no great amount of trade can be expected from it after the cessation of hostilities. Is there nothing else to be done with a raw product which can be produced in enormous quantities near Europe? For instance, has it ever been properly tested with the view of utilizing it as a substitute for sisal? Has anyone ever analyzed the pulp made from this fiber to see if it would not be possible to use it in the manufacture of paper? And as a substitute for wood pulp?

These are some of the questions which naturally occur to one, and especially as one reads of the extraordinary uses to which cellulose (wood pulp) is being put nowadays. It would appear that not only is cloth being made from it, a British consul reports in the Board of Trade Journal, having seen some made from this product, and states that it was "extremely strong," but it is said that the Germans are making a most excellent substitute for leather from it. It is also used for making artificial silk and a substance resembling celluloid, but non-inflammable. The British and French governments buy enormous quantities of a "dope," a varnish made from "acetate of cellulose," as it is absolutely indispensable for aviation purposes, and there is no other known substance, according to the reports, which could take its place for this purpose, as it is both waterproof and non-inflammable. It is said in the London press that natural scientists predict for the acetate of cellulose "the greatest future of almost any known chemical substance" with "countless applications" in many directions.

It is obvious that very little exact data can be given at this stage as to the cost of production of the palmetto fiber. So far as can be ascertained, it does not exceed about six dollars a ton, although, generally speaking, it is being produced under the most adverse conditions, that is to say, the scutching machines are small and often situated at a considerable distance from the places where the growth occurs. Sisal, according to the authority before referred to, costs from 12 to 15 dollars a ton to produce. The difference may partly be accounted for by the fact that the sisal leaf contains only about five per cent of fiber. The expenses for haulage to the mill are therefore much reduced in the case of the latter.

The palmetto is found growing over enormous stretches of ground which is mostly accessible and is fast becoming more so as the country is being opened up with roads and railways. This ground is practically valueless at the present moment, and as the roots of the plant are very deep, it may be said to be ineradicable, at any rate, to clear any great amount of the ground would be a very costly and slow performance. If extended uses to the authority before referred to, costs from 12 to 15 dollars a ton to produce. The difference may partly be accounted for by the fact that the sisal leaf contains only about five per cent of fiber. The expenses for haulage to the mill are therefore much reduced in the case of the latter.



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ITALIAN INQUIRY IN SILK SCANDAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The result has now been made known of the inquiry into the matter of the exportation of silk waste to Switzerland and thence to the Central Empires, the discovery of which and the subsequent arrests of prominent persons made such an impression earlier in the year. As a result of the investigations of the military authorities, it is held to have been proved that in April, 1915, the Silk Works (Filatura Cascami), foreseeing the coming declaration of war set up a company (Società anonima) supposed to be Swiss, but in reality a branch of the Milan Silk Works at Zurich, with the object of continuing their commerce with the Central Empires. By means of this branch establishment, the Silk Works sold a large amount of silk waste (chappe) to firms in the enemy countries, and this traffic went on after an inquiry instituted by the Minister for Finance on the suspicion of illegal commerce, and even after the publication of the decrees of the 8th of August and the 1st and 12th of October, 1916.

It is also stated that this silk waste (chappe) was used for war purposes in Austria and Germany, and that those in authority at the Silk Works were cozened of this. As the result of these investigations, it is considered that Commandatore Francesco Bonaccossa, and Alberto Dubini who formed part of the directing committee constituted within the Council of Administration, were instrumental in setting up the Zurich branch and with the cooperation of Camillo Silvestri and Francesco Valsecchi in carrying on the aforesaid illegitimate traffic. These persons will, therefore, it is announced, be tried for treason before a Rome military tribunal.

The result of the inquiry has, however, led to the conclusion that it is not proved that Count Cesare Bonaccossa or the members of the Council of Administration, Commandatore Braida Feltrinelli, and Ceresa, as well as the employees Rampazzotti and Stobbia, who were not immediately concerned with the proceedings of the management, were aware of what was going on; they have therefore been set at liberty as there is not sufficient evidence to bring them to trial. It is also stated that the inquiry has modified some of the reasons which led to their arrest in the first instance. Certain circumstances concerning Cesare Bonaccossa, it is stated, are to be laid before the King's procurator.

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ALLIES' CONFERENCE RESUMES SESSIONS

Representatives of Japan, Serbia, Greece and Belgium Are Called in to Advise During the Day's Deliberations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England (Friday)—Dispatches state that the representatives of the Entente nations resumed their conferences at the Trianon Palace Hotel this afternoon, the Japanese, Serbian, Greek and Belgian delegates being in attendance, in addition to those of all the great powers. No information as to the proceedings was given out.

VERSAILLES, France (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—Representatives of the allied nations began their deliberations at the Supreme War Council shortly after noon today. General Tasker H. Bliss, representative of the United States, was the first delegate to reach the Trianon Palace Hotel, arriving at 1:50 p. m. He was followed by Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, Col. E. M. House, and David Lloyd George. The deliberations were participated in by Belgian and Japanese representatives. Serbian and Greek representatives were also in attendance.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—While a great deal has been said and printed in the last week about economic arrangements after the war, and "the removal of economic barriers, as far as possible," little heed has been paid to the preparations which Germany has been making for the last four years for "the day" when her merchant marine should once more be free to bring raw material to Germany and to carry German goods to the markets of the world.

While German submarines were destroying the shipping of the civilized world, and sending millions of tons of shipping to the bottom of the ocean, the shipyards of Germany were building tonnage on an unprecedented scale in preparation for "der Tag" which, it is now believed, is fast approaching, but which is very different from "the day" dreamed of by those who toasted "Deutschland über Alles."

In the last four years, however, Germany has built something like 2,000,000 tons of shipping, all of which is ready to be launched on the oceans. This fact is well known to the government officials in Washington. The process of production is being continued as far as raw material is available. The Hamburg-American Line has now under construction a huge vessel, the Bismarck, of 56,000 tons; and the Tirpitz, of 32,000 tons, and named in honor of the German naval officer whose policy of sea terror has sent so many ships to the bottom. The same line has under construction three other vessels of 22,000 tons each. The North German Lloyd has in course of completion two ships of 32,000 tons each, two of 16,000 and 12 of 12,000 tons.

Altogether figures available would seem to indicate that Germany has well over 2,000,000 tons of new shipping ready to take the seas almost at a moment's notice. Many nations, including neutrals, see the end of the war approaching with a greatly depleted merchant marine, and for the next 12 months officials, assuming that the war will be won within that period, realize that the need for shipping will be greater than ever. Whole nations must be fed, and the food carried across stretches of ocean. The armies of the Allies will, in due course, be taken home. Millions of men will be transported across the Atlantic, and hundreds of thousands sent to Australia, South Africa and India.

The question is being seriously asked as to whether or not Germany is to be permitted to retain the shipping which has been built and kept intact while a large portion of the world's shipping was being destroyed by order of the German Government. Many here, who are not wedded to a "tooth for tooth" policy, nevertheless hope that the allied governments and the government of the United States will insist on a fair distribution of some of the shipping accumulated by Germany, not only as a matter of reparation, but of necessity.

Prince Lichnowsky May Be Delegate
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Prince Lichnowsky's memorandum is on sale in Germany, and the Lokai Anzeiger indicates that he may represent Germany at the peace conference, with von Kuehlmann.

Elimination of Ottoman Menace
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor, London (Friday)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The French press sees in Turkey's collapse the removal of one of the long-standing menaces to permanent world peace. Diplomatic advices from Paris on Friday stated. It was held the downfall of the Ottoman Empire must be very

closely associated with the coming surrender of Germany, and that the event is of even greater significance as to future possibilities. It is the French opinion that great diplomacy must be exerted by the Entente for a just settlement of the long standing near eastern problem. The elimination of the Ottoman menace for all time is declared necessary.

Evacuation Offered
PARIS, France (Friday)—The text of the Austro-Hungarian communication to the Italian Supreme Command asking an immediate suspension of hostilities reads:

"If hostilities are suspended the evacuation of the Venetian Plain, now in a good state of cultivation, would be accomplished without any damage whatever to the country. For this reason the Italian Supreme Command is asked to make the necessary dispositions with a view to the immediate suspension of hostilities."

German Financial Situation
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A speech by the Reichsbank president indicates financial uneasiness in Germany, while the Tägliche Rundschau hints at a general panic in the Rhine provinces.

Central Powers' Statements
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—Berlin and Vienna issue statements concerning the Austrian peace move.

CENTRAL EMPIRES FAST CRUMBLING

(Continued from page one)

with the present rulers. Carrette said that, if not now, the German people will soon be ready for peace at any price.

The information available here is all in support of the reports from overseas that the Central Empires are crumbling. This fact alone is so astounding to administration officials that without exception they are standing by waiting for the sound of the crash that may be a question only of hours. It is because they realize the fact that Germany still has force and still keeps up resistance—now more to prevent humiliation and the ignominy of military defeat than any other consideration—that from the President down the word is to keep up the full pressure to the limit, till Germany herself, isolated as she may be soon, will be forced to the wall. They feel that the bells will ring clearer and the whistles will sound more vibrant with Germany defeated than they would if Germany were in a position to dictate in any way the terms of peace. So attention is directed now particularly to events in Austria and on the Italian front.

During Friday no additional official information came concerning the military situation there or the efforts of the Austrian military commander to get an armistice with a view to surrender. Turkey is out of the war and Austria is following, when it is expected that, under conditions that will be named by the Italian commander, the Allies and the American forces will have the control of the transportation facilities of Austria. With the road open to Berlin, the Versailles war council will be able to dictate terms of an armistice with Germany that would be more stringent than at this moment.

The disturbances in Austria are causing no little concern not only to this government but also to those of the Allies. There are indications in reports received during the day of the development of Bolshevism in the Hapsburg empire that might have to be dealt with by the allied and American forces even after a capitulation.

The best available information from the Swiss press reports from the various districts affected. The State Department has no official confirmation of the departure of Emperor Charles from Vienna or of the assassination of Count Tisza, but the reports are credited. Ministerial changes have taken place in Austria as follows: In forming the new Lammascho Cabinet the Emperor has removed these ministers: Matja, Minister of Social Service; Schauer, Minister of Justice; Wimmer, Minister of Finance; Czapp, Minister of War; Madoysky, Minister of Education. The following new ministers were appointed: Paul von Viterelli, Minister of Justice; Epler von Hante, Minister of Education; Slepil, Minister of Social Service; Joseph Replich, Minister of Finance; von Lehne, Minister of War. The other ministers of the former Hussarek Cabinet remain unchanged.

In Bohemia the Prague press of Oct. 28 announces that members of the Czech National Council have taken over the local administration. The report says there were great demonstrations in Prague that day and the coat-of-arms of Austria was removed. No riots took place and the

private houses of Prague were decorated with flags immediately following the change. It is related that the Stars and Stripes were displayed generally beside the Serbian tricolor, and there were cries of "Long live Wilson." In Wenzel Platz a great gathering was addressed by members of Parliament. The crowds became so unruly that companies of soldiers were brought up to control them and even as it was all German inscriptions and insignia were removed from store fronts. The mail and telegraph service is in the hands of the new Czech Government.

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WISCONSIN DRYS RALLY SUPPORTERS

Anti-Saloon League Opposes Re-election of Gov. Philipp and Urges State-Wide Battle for Federal Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League, as a closing feature of the campaign in this State, is making a state-wide campaign to elect H. A. Moehlenpach, Democratic candidate for Governor, and to obtain a dry majority in each branch of the Legislature. The Anti-Saloon League estimates that of the 33 senators, from 20 to 23 will be for prohibition when the new Legislature convenes, and that of the 100 assemblymen, the drys will have from 52 to 56 members. It is thus apparent that while the Senate will be reasonably safe for prohibition, the fight for the Assembly will be close. In addition to the 52 districts placed definitely in the dry column, the anti-liquor forces have a fighting chance in six other districts.

The Anti-Saloon League has worked out a complete plan for getting out the vote—proceeding on the theory that when a voter voluntarily stays away from the polls it usually turns out that he is a dry. The league is mailing out 400,000 circulars to men in the precincts, known as "key men." These circulars give the record of Governor Philipp in favor of the wets, the dry record of Mr. Moehlenpach, and the candidates for the Legislature who are listed as against liquor.

When the "key men" receive these circulars, it is their duty to see 10 men and get each of them to see 10 known dry voters. Each voter is to be given a circular, and from him is to be obtained a pledge that he will go to the polls.

Concerning the record of Governor Philipp and the ramifications of brewery activity, the circular says:

"Governor Philipp told the members of the headquarters committee of the Wisconsin Anti-Saloon League that his partners in a sawmill were two of Wisconsin's big brewers. He is president of the Union Refrigerator Transit Company, which hauls the 'Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.' In the recent primary campaign a wet circular put out among saloons said, 'Vote for Philipp Out of Gratitude.' Another said that 'It is important that those interested in the Wet Trade Know Their Friends.' This circular listed E. L. Philipp as the only 'fair' candidate for Governor."

"Union Refrigerator Transit cars (Governor Philipp's company) have on each side the words, 'Schlitz, the Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous.' Early last winter, when farmers were losing money because they could not get refrigerator cars for potato shipments, an investigator from the Federal Volunteer Secret Service Department counted nearly 100 idle refrigerator cars on one Wisconsin brewery's side-tracks. The investigating committee appointed by the special session of the Legislature, Senator George B. Skogmo, chairman, officially reported that the potato shortages and loss of potatoes in farmers' hands were due to lack of refrigerator cars, and that such needed cars were transporting beer at the time."

"The charter of the German-American Alliance was revoked by Congress. The evidence showed that the United States Brewers Association had financed the activities of this alliance. Wisconsin brewers were national officers in the United States Brewers Association at that time. Wisconsin brewers made personal contributions to the German-American Alliance propaganda funds. Sixty-nine officers of the brewers associations in the United States paid fines for corrupting elections to Congress."

"Congress is now investigating the purchase of papers for Mr. Brisbane by these brewers, including Wisconsin brewers, and the attempt by these brewers to control a string of papers. Mr. Brisbane recently acquired two Milwaukee papers, The Evening Wisconsin and The Milwaukee Daily News. Senator Wesley L. Jones' memorandum on that investigation asserts that documentary evidence alone will establish that the brewers associations, through organizations whose identity was concealed, made surveys relating to the attitude of candidates for office, and how they could be influenced and controlled in the interests of the liquor traffic."

The circular explains that Mr. Moehlenpach is an out-and-out advocate

for a dry state. It was through his efforts that his home town of Clinton was made dry, and he stands for ratification of the federal amendment.

Merlin Hull, Republican candidate for Secretary of State, is listed in the circular as dry; as are also Judge T. H. Ryan, Democrat, and John J. Blaine, Republican, candidates for Attorney-General.

No Reply From Mr. Ford
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In accordance with its policy of giving the voters all possible information concerning candidates for Congress, the National Security League sent questionnaires to Commander Truman H. Newberry of the United States Naval Reserves, and Henry Ford, contestants for the privilege of representing Michigan in the Senate of the United States. Commander Newberry answered fully and definitely the questions put to him as is shown by his answers, which the league has made public in which he advocates the prosecution of the war until the claims of the Allies are conceded by the Central Powers.

As for Mr. Ford, the league announces that since he has made no reply to the questionnaire sent him, Dr. William Herbert Hobbs of the faculty of the University of Michigan and a member of the league, compiled a statement of his record. In this statement Dr. Hobbs lists Mr. Ford's activities for peace, including excerpts from his advertising campaign in the newspapers. He ends by saying of Mr. Ford that "since 1916 he has displayed extraordinary business vigor in assisting the government to manufacture much valuable war matériel, including submarine chasers and trucks, and has won the admiration of the Administration by supporting the war."

Mr. Taft Speaks in Portsmouth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—Demanding nothing less than the unconditional surrender of Germany, together with a "just peace," Prof. William Howard Taft of Yale University, spoke here on Friday night in behalf of the Republican national campaign. "The return of a Republican Congress will confirm our allies in a knowledge that the American people insist upon unconditional surrender and repudiate a peace by negotiation," he declared, adding: "It will make for the achievement of the Allies and the achievement of the high purpose of the world in this war."

An "Off" Year in Indiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The most unusual political campaign in the history of the State of Indiana is drawing to a close. Before the drive for the fourth Liberty Loan began the Republican and Democratic state committees agreed on a political truce until after the loan and no meetings were held. Just about the time the campaign was to be resumed the State Board of Health placed a ban on public gatherings of every description, and later extended the ban until Nov. 2, three days before the election. Therefore both parties have had to rely solely on personal work and advertising in making their campaigns. This is an "off" year in Indiana.

politics. The most important phase of the election will be the selection of Congressmen and members of the State Legislature. There will be no election of Governor and United States Senators until 1920.

The Republicans now have nine Congressmen out of the thirteen districts of the State and also have a majority in both houses of the State Legislature. The Republicans predict an increase in their congressional representation after the election. The Democrats are banking on their slogan, "Stand by the President."

There has been no state issue raised, except that the Indiana Dry Federation issued a statement pointing out that there is a larger representation of wets among the Democratic legislative candidates than among the Republican candidates. Indiana is now dry by legislative enactment and there are those who think the liquor interests may attempt to revive the liquor question when the Legislature meets in January and February, 1919. There is no question but that the people of the State are satisfied with conditions as they now are, as far as the liquor situation is concerned, and this may result in the defeat of legislative candidates whose sympathies are known to be with the liquor interests.

Ohio Wets Active

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—The anti-prohibition campaigners of Ohio are using an argument against the prohibition state amendment, up for vote in November, the statement that the end of the war may be near. In large advertisements, headed "Prohibition Will Not Win The War," the Ohio Home Rule Association proclaims: "To say that adoption of prohibition in Ohio this fall will conserve food or fuel and help to win the war, is false and misleading. State-wide prohibition, if adopted, cannot go into effect until May 25, 1919. The war may be over by that time."

In other advertisements the anti-prohibitionists point out that Ohio should approve an amendment to the constitution of the State so that a referendum may be held to approve or reject an action of the General Assembly ratifying any proposed amendment to the United States Constitution. This, of course, refers specially at this time to the prohibition amendment up for ratification by the next Ohio Assembly.

Apparently the anti-prohibition leaders are not so certain of Hamilton County, once impregnable fortress of liquor, as they were in former days. They are carrying on a determined campaign, using newspaper space, posters and circulars in place of a speaking campaign, which conditions in the State forbid.

New kinds of "bargain sales" are now in vogue in Cincinnati. Signs in front of saloons announce that the public would better buy quick before the new tax is put on whisky, and that stocks are being sold at bargain prices.

FRANCE GRANTED A NEW CREDIT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A new credit of \$200,000,000 established by the Treasury in favor of France on Friday brought the total credits to that country up to \$2,363,000,000, and the total for the Allies to \$7,732,976,666.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ISSUE IN DETROIT

Municipal Election to Be Fought on Basis of Domination of That Church in City Government—Statement in Voters' Hands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DETROIT, Mich.—Detroit's municipal election on Nov. 5 will be fought on the issue of Roman Catholic domination of the city government. There was an attempt to bring this issue squarely before the people at the time of the recent primary but it was obscurely stated and smothered by the local press.

A concise statement of the situation will be in the hands of practically all voters this week, however, and the result will this time be a true test of the power of the Roman Catholics, who are now entrenched in control, to hold that domination.

The issue arose over Alderman William F. Bradley, and other Roman Catholics in the council, in passing an unconstitutional ordinance restricting the sale of publications criticizing the political activity of Roman Catholics in this city. The boldness of that stroke aroused anti-Roman Catholic interests to make an effort to break the Roman Catholic ring at the primaries.

The attempt was made too late, however, as the Roman Catholics were able to suppress the injection of the issue into the campaign as far as the local press was concerned. The present campaign, therefore, has ignored the press and taken the independent means of the mails and circulars to put the facts before the people.

Detroit must choose for Mayor between William F. Connolly, an Irish Roman Catholic, and James Couzens, a Protestant who married a Roman Catholic in a Roman Catholic church, and whose children, campaign manager, and private secretary are Roman Catholics.

William F. Connolly is the Democratic national committeeman for Michigan, and under his control of patronage practically all important posts in the local Federal Building are held by Irish Roman Catholics. He recently retired as recorder. Under his control appointive officers in the Recorder's Court were held by Irish Roman Catholics.

For the new non-partisan council, 18 candidates were nominated in the primary out of 68. Half of these will be seated in the election. The anti-Roman Catholics are showing the way in which the Roman Catholic vote was solidly marshaled for the Roman Catholic candidates in the primaries, and are making an especially strong fight on three Roman Catholic candidates.

If the candidates run in the same order as they did in the primaries, therefore, the Roman Catholics would have four members, the non-Roman Catholics, three, with two other members, Nagel and Ross, whom the anti-Roman Catholics renounce as pro-Roman Catholic in sympathy.



Filene's

Gift shoes for kiddies

Beginning with shoe in upper left-hand corner and going around to right, they are in order, as follows:

1. Neverslip black kid button shoes, sizes 2 to 11, \$2 to \$3.50.
2. Japanese handmade silk moccasins, interlined, \$1.
3. Soft sole moccasins, sizes to 1 yr., 85c.
4. Soft sole button boots, sizes to 1 yr., 75c.
5. Five toe moccasins, 2 to 11, \$1.35 to \$2.50.
6. Neverslip shoes; colored tops; sizes 2 to 11, \$3 to \$4.75.
7. Eiderdown foot warmers, handmade, \$1.
8. Tan or white rubbers, 3 to 11, \$1 and \$1.25.
9. Soft sole ankle ties, sizes to 1 yr., 75c.
10. Embroidered flannel booties, \$1.50.
11. Trot Moc shoes, sizes 8½ to 11, \$5.
12. Neverslip ankle ties, 2 to 11, \$1.50 to \$2.75.
13. High eiderdown carriage boots, \$1.75.
14. Felt bedroom slippers with nursery figures, sizes 5 to 11, \$1.35 and \$1.50.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—third floor)

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WILSON DIPLOMACY AND ITS RESULTS

Summing-Up by James W. Gerard, Former Ambassador to Germany, Who Urges Support of President in His Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, urges the support of President Wilson in his appeal for a Democratic Congress. Mr. Gerard asserts that, from his experience in German diplomatic circles, he is convinced that the election of a Republican Congress would be accepted there as an indication of the President's defeat and as a national repudiation of his leadership. Mr. Gerard's statement is in part as follows:

"Wilson diplomacy has heartened and strengthened that element in Germany which the Allied press and public have looked forward to as one of the strong means of bringing about Germany's military defeat, the moral regeneration and political democratization of that country.

"The people in all the world's democracies approve the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, endorse his war record, and concur in his policies. The American people have now only one way of insuring an unhampered continuation of his world leadership—to comply with his earnest and sincerely made request to elect a Congress upon which he knows and every one else knows he may rely, and from which he knows and you know he will receive unobstructed support for his and your war and peace aims.

"An election of a Democratic Congress to support and stand by him is your only means of showing to him and to the world that you stand by your President. He deserves this whole-hearted endorsement. Europe knows it. You know it. Germany knows it—but her rulers pray to their German Gott to move you to repudiate him.

"I know that the German press would herald the defeat of the Democratic Congress as a defeat and a direct repudiation of the President and his leadership. I know that the German public cannot and does not understand our political system. They would believe their unscrupulous leaders and their uncensored press when they were told that you had repudiated and disowned your President, and their instant and honestly believed conclusion would be that you did it because he made war on them and because you did not believe in unconditional surrender.

"Encouraging this belief, the military party in Germany would regain the ascendancy and the German people would be galvanized into fighting resistance.

"There is no long way around. The short way is the American way. The President's leadership must not be discredited in the eyes of our allies or our enemies.

"Party or no party, there is but one course for Americans to pursue in this supreme hour of test and crisis. Support the President! Endorse him, support him, sustain him by electing a Democratic Congress that will stand behind him until America's superlative and historic task is finished."

Sympathetic Majority

Need of President in Both Houses, Says Secretary Houston

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Statements in support of the appeal of President Wilson for return of a Democratic Congressional majority were issued on Friday by Secretary Houston and Acting Chairman Cummings of the Democratic National Committee.

"It is tremendously important that, while the war lasts, the President have behind him a sympathetic majority in each House," said Secretary Houston. "Republican majorities would, of course, support the war, but certainly no more vigorously than Democratic majorities. Hostile political majorities obviously could not conduce as effectively to the easy and orderly administration of war tasks as would sympathetic majorities. When peace comes, it will be scarcely less vital to have leadership in both Houses in accord with the President. The people do not want the great program of the last four and a half years set aside or materially altered. On the other hand, they will desire that it be extended."

"The issue is now completely clarified," said Acting Chairman Cummings. "The issue is between the President and the critics of the President."

Suffrage in Connecticut

Various Nominees Said to Be Largely in Favor of Prohibition

HARTFORD, Conn.—Though woman suffrage is a distinct issue in the election campaign in Connecticut, there is very little said concerning ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, because of assurances in the hands of the prohibition leaders that a majority of nominees for the state Legislature are favorable to ratification.

The Republican State Convention ignored woman suffrage in formulating its platform, while the Democrats gave it their unqualified endorsement. Thomas J. Spellacy, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has been a champion of the suffrage cause for many years, and prominent suffragists all over the State are systematically endeavoring to persuade their Republican friends to vote for him.

As the election will undoubtedly be close, it would not be surprising if

suffrage turned out to be the deciding factor, so far as election of Governor is concerned.

In addition to the question of ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment, the state-wide prohibition amendment which passed the Lower House in 1917 will automatically



William S. Kenyon
Senator from Iowa, and Republican candidate for reelection

cally come before the next General Assembly for further action.

Leaders of the dry forces expect a determined effort on the part of the liquor interests to push the state amendment ahead of the federal measure, and secure its passage by a two-thirds vote, after which it must go before the people for ratification. Thus the wets would get a referendum on the question, and would have an argument for postponing action on the Federal Amendment until after the result of the vote could be known. The wets claim that a referendum would show a majority in their favor.

"Greatest Test Coming"

Henry Morgenthau Says It Will Be a Test of American Character

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU
BOSTON, Mass.—Henry Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, speaking at rallies in this city and its vicinity on Friday evening, in the interest of David I. Walsh, former governor of Massachusetts, now a candidate for the United States Senate, asked for his support at the polls, and at the same time highly praised the course pursued by President Wilson. On the subject of the war he said the victory is being won so rapidly that we can hardly follow the steps.

"We need not pray for a look at the last page of this record of this military war, for on it will be indelibly written unconditional surrender by the German people. But the greatest test of our American character will come after our military success. We have studied, criticized and analyzed our enemies and our allies. Let us now study our own conduct and our aims and our future plans. Are we also going to become impregnated with that militaristic spirit of Germany—or are we going to prove that we understand our great mission in the world—which is to be the handmaid of justice and righteousness?"

THOMAS W. LAWSON STATES PLATFORM

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU
BOSTON, Mass.—Thomas W. Lawson who is seeking election to the United States Senate as an independent candidate, states that he stands on a platform which advocates prohibition "to the limit" and woman suffrage "unqualifiedly." Mr. Lawson's name will appear on the Massachusetts ballot at the state election next Tuesday, having been placed there as a result of his obtaining sufficient signatures to a petition for nomination.

He claims to have been induced to become a candidate in a three-cornered contest for the Senate because of what he alleges was the unfair treatment accorded to Gov. Samuel W. McCall by the Republican Party in this State. Governor McCall was an announced candidate for the Republican nomination against Senator John W. Weeks, but withdrew from the race, leaving the party's field to the incumbent.

In his election campaign, Mr. Lawson contends that Governor McCall was defeated for the United States Senate in 1912 "by the use of money." In that year the State Legislature chose the United States Senator, the direct election system not having been adopted at that time. If elected Mr. Lawson proposes to instigate an investigation of the election of United States Senator in 1912 by the Legislature.

The "interests" which Mr. Lawson alleges dominate the Republican "machine" in Massachusetts "fairly smothered" Mr. McCall with opposition for the nomination this year, says Mr. Lawson. The latter expressed indignation at what he terms the "high-handed methods" of the "machine," and it was this situation, he says, which led to his decision to run as an independent, in an attempt to defeat the "interests," although he has always been a Republican.

In his campaign Mr. Lawson calls attention to the fact that both Massachusetts Senators voted against national prohibition and that they both have stood against the request of President Wilson that the Woman Suffrage Bill be passed by the present Congress.

OUTLOOK OF NEW NATIONAL PARTY

Campaign Prospects of Its Candidates and How Its Various Elements Have Come to the Organization's Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—As the first congressional elections roll around since the formation of the National Party, it is of interest to canvass the hopes as well as the campaigns of this new radical entity. The National Party, it will be recalled, was created here in Chicago at a gathering of Progressives, Prohibitionists, Single Taxers and War Socialists. National headquarters are maintained in this city.

D. C. Coates, the national chairman, was out on the firing line when a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called at the party offices. The firing line for the National Party means Minnesota and Montana. Mr. Coates had recently left St. Paul, Minn., where he had effected a greater measure of cooperation between the National Party and the Non-Partisan League, and had passed on to Helena, Mont., there to aid in the conduct of Miss Rankin's campaign for the United States Senate. George E. Dickinson, secretary of the party, was in charge.

Tersely put, as gathered from Secretary Dickinson, the National Party situation in its first election is this: It has real hopes of electing Miss Rankin in Montana; in Minnesota of electing W. G. Calderwood, the old Prohibition Party leader, to the Senate, and E. E. Lobeck, another former prohibitionist to the lower house of Congress. The National Party is in the closest cooperation with the Non-Partisan League, and it is this interworking that makes prospects of these candidates possible.

"What are the big issues of the cam-



Charles B. Henderson
Nevada interim Senator, appointed to succeed Francis G. Newlands. He is the Democratic nominee for the unexpired portion of the term, and is opposed by E. E. Roberts, present Republican Representative from Nevada, and by Miss Anne Martin, an independent candidate, the first woman to seek election to the Senate of the United States.

paign, as viewed by the National Party? Secretary Dickinson was asked. "Government ownership—that is the big issue," he replied without hesitation. "Public ownership. We advocate the public ownership of the railroads, and also of some of the basic industries. We believe, for instance, the people should own the coal mines, which are so essential to the people."

"How does the party stand as regards the war?"
"We are for taking advantage to the utmost of those measures which will win the war, and so far as disclosed we are in hearty sympathy with all of President Wilson's war aims."
"Would Miss Rankin's election be calculated to that end?"
"Miss Rankin is no pacifist. She

is for carrying the war through to victory. Miss Rankin was in entire sympathy with what the National Party stood for, and easily became its candidate. She now has the support of the Non-Partisan League and of the labor vote of the State.

"In Minnesota the President's appeal should help the National Party. The Democrats have no candidate up against Senator Knute Nelson or against Mr. Lobeck, our candidate in the Seventh District. The National Party men, Calderwood and Lobeck, are the only opponents to the Republicans in these two contests. We have the warm support of the Non-Partisan League and I believe will poll many Democratic votes, also." Calderwood, as one of the Prohibition Party lead-



George B. Norris
Republican Senator from Nebraska, whose war record has been assailed by Democrats and by some members of his own political party.

ers, strongly supported the absolute merger of the Prohibition Party with the National Party at the time of its formation in Chicago, and going back to Minnesota he and his associates simply changed the Prohibition Party in the State into the National Party. Calderwood, a progressive citizen and a fine campaigner, got 78,000 votes on the Prohibition ticket for United States Senator two years ago. On this basis the National Party believes he has a good chance to win next week.

These are outstanding candidates in the party's hopes. There are also National Party nominees for Montana's two seats in the lower House of Congress, Thomas Kane for the First District and Joseph Pope for the Second. In Portland, Ore., there is another congressional candidate. Connecticut has candidates in each district, and there are several in New Jersey. Complete state tickets are up also in Minnesota, Montana and Connecticut. The party is also on the ballot in South Dakota. The party is on the ballot in six states.

Finally, as to how the various elements contributing to the formation of the National Party have come to its support. Secretary Dickinson said the Progressives who went in had given a fine measure of assistance. The Prohibition Party members, however, he said, had not come in as the National Party expected, nor had the party given the full cooperation it had voted to extend. Single Taxers, individually, had done well by the National Party. The war Socialists, or the Social Democratic League members, had not taken advantage as they might have done of the opportunities of the new party.

Jersey Local Option Elections
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU
TRENTON, N. J.—In this State on Tuesday \$5 local option elections will be held. Special interest in this question has been displayed in Trenton and Camden, Ridgewood, Rutherford, East Rutherford, Burlington, Princeton, Morristown, Newton, Phillipsburg and Hackettstown.

VITAL ISSUES NOW UP TO THE PEOPLE

(Continued from page one)

ard of Senator Norris is being attacked, and they may lose Michigan, Delaware, Rhode Island, Nevada, West Virginia and South Dakota are regarded as pivotal states where the chances appear to be nearly equal.

For the first time in the history of the country, two women candidates are seeking election to the United States Senate. One of these is Miss Jeannette Rankin of Montana, who is serving a term in the House of Representatives, and Miss Anne Martin of Nevada. The appearance of these in the field on independent tickets complicates the situation in these two States, where three candidates are seeking election to the Senate. Another interesting feature of the election is that the two candidates opposing each other in West Virginia are in France with the American forces. Clarence W. Watson, Democrat, and Davis Elkins, Republican, are both coal mine owners, and in the army.

In the case of congressmen, local issues tend to complicate the situation, but whereas the Democrats hope to increase their slender majority, Republicans claim to be much surer of the House than they are of the Senate. Where there are so many unknown factors, predictions are valueless.

It is expected that the vote polled on Tuesday will be heavy. The President's appeal and the great issues involved render this likely. Much interest is manifested here as to how the citizens of alien birth and ancestry will vote. In this respect, Chicago and Cook County, the great political center of America, assume more than ordinary interest. Mayor Thompson carried Chicago against Medill McCormick in the primaries, and the indications now are that the Republicans who supported Mayor Thompson will vote for Senator James Hamilton Lewis.

The Non-Partisan League is extremely active in some states. It is supporting Senator Norris, Republican, in Nebraska, and strenuously opposing Senator Sterling, Republican, in South Dakota and Senator Nelson, Republican, in Minnesota. The Republican seat in South Dakota is one which may possibly be lost by that party. Senator Sterling was one of the members of the congressional committee which investigated the German-American Alliance.

In two states, in particular, factional differences have weakened the Democrats. These states are Delaware and Colorado. A local issue in the du Pont faction renders the election of Senator Willard Saulsbury somewhat doubtful. Local issues of a different character caused a division in Colorado, where Senator Shafroth is seeking reelection.

One of the most strenuous campaigns is being carried on in Massachusetts, where considerable importance attaches to the election. The

campaign against Senator John W. Weeks is directed from Washington. Senator Weeks' close connection with Senator Henry Cabot Lodge renders him the target for particular attention from administration Democrats. Senator Weeks' war record is particularly strong, and on this score it is not believed he is vulnerable. An important feature of the campaign in Massachusetts is that almost the entire Roman Catholic vote of Boston will go to Senator Weeks' opponent, David I. Walsh. Despite this, and to some extent because of it, his friends are confident that Senator Weeks will carry Massachusetts.

The National Woman's Party and the National Woman Suffrage Association have, for the time being, cast aside their differences and are conducting an intensive campaign on behalf of the suffrage amendment. Their efforts are being directed in particular to Massachusetts and New Jersey. It appears, however, that the amendment



J. R. Shields
Senator from Tennessee, and Democratic candidate for reelection. His opponent is H. Clay Evans, Republican, and the contest is said to be close.

is almost certain to be passed in the near future, whatever the result of the elections in these two states. Senator Borah of Idaho, it has been stated, will vote for the amendment and Senator Pollock, who succeeds Senator Benet of South Carolina, will vote for it. This would render the necessary two votes almost immediately available. It is not likely that the suffrage cause will lose any of its present strength in the Senate, but will stand to gain by the elections.

Legislative agents of the Anti-Saloon League of America and members of the committee in charge of the ratification of the prohibition amendment declare that there is no doubt whatever that sufficient prohibition Legislatures will be elected to ratify the amendment in 1919. In many of the States, prohibition is one of the strongest local issues. This is particularly the case in Wisconsin and Ohio, where the liquor interests are making what may well be their last stand, but the indications are that any attempt to counter the increasing tide of prohibition sentiment is a forlorn hope. This, the elections, it is expected, will clearly show.

PUBLICIST SEEKS TO OUST RANDALL

California Congressman, Who Is Candidate for Third Term, Opposed on His War Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Much interest is taken in the campaign of Charles H. Randall and Montaville Flowers for Representative in Congress from the ninth district of California. The ninth district comprises the Highland Park section of the city of Los Angeles, Pasadena, and the eastern part of the county of Los Angeles.

Congressman Randall, a Prohibitionist, was elected to Congress in seeking his third term. In the primary election in August he sought the Republican, Democratic and Prohibition nominations, while Flowers sought the Republican only. Randall won the Democratic nomination with 4534 votes and was unopposed for the Prohibition nomination, for which he received 3741 votes. The result is that Flowers is now the Republican candidate, opposed by Randall with the Democratic, and Prohibition nominations.

Randall is probably best known for the Prohibition measures he has advocated since becoming a member of the National Congress, and has been most active in his endeavors to stop the liquor traffic. The Randall Amendment to the Food Administration Bill providing for prohibition was the center of the fight for national prohibition as a war measure.

Montaville Flowers has never sought public office before, and is best known as a scholar, publicist and as president for three terms of the International Lyceum and Chautauqua Association. He has long been an earnest advocate of prohibition.

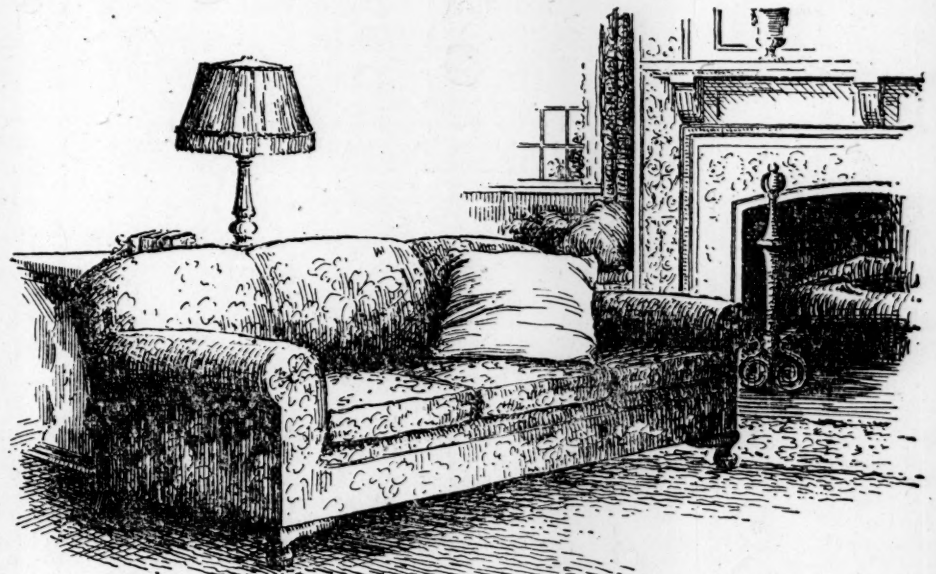
The issue of the campaign is the war record of Congressman Randall, as published by the National Security League. In the league's report, Randall's vote upon what are considered the eight vital war measures are given, and it is claimed, he voted wrong upon all but one. In defense Randall has issued an open letter to Flowers in which he takes up each question, and endeavors to justify his vote.

Registration in California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The total registration of voters in California is 1,203,898, this being 110,548 less than the registration two years ago. Republicans are registered to the number of 649,290 and the Democrats 340,155. The Progressive Party, which has practically ceased to exist as a political entity, has registered 20,433 voters, the Socialists 28,522 and the Prohibitionists 29,766. Nearly 135,000 declined to state their party affiliations.

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9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30		

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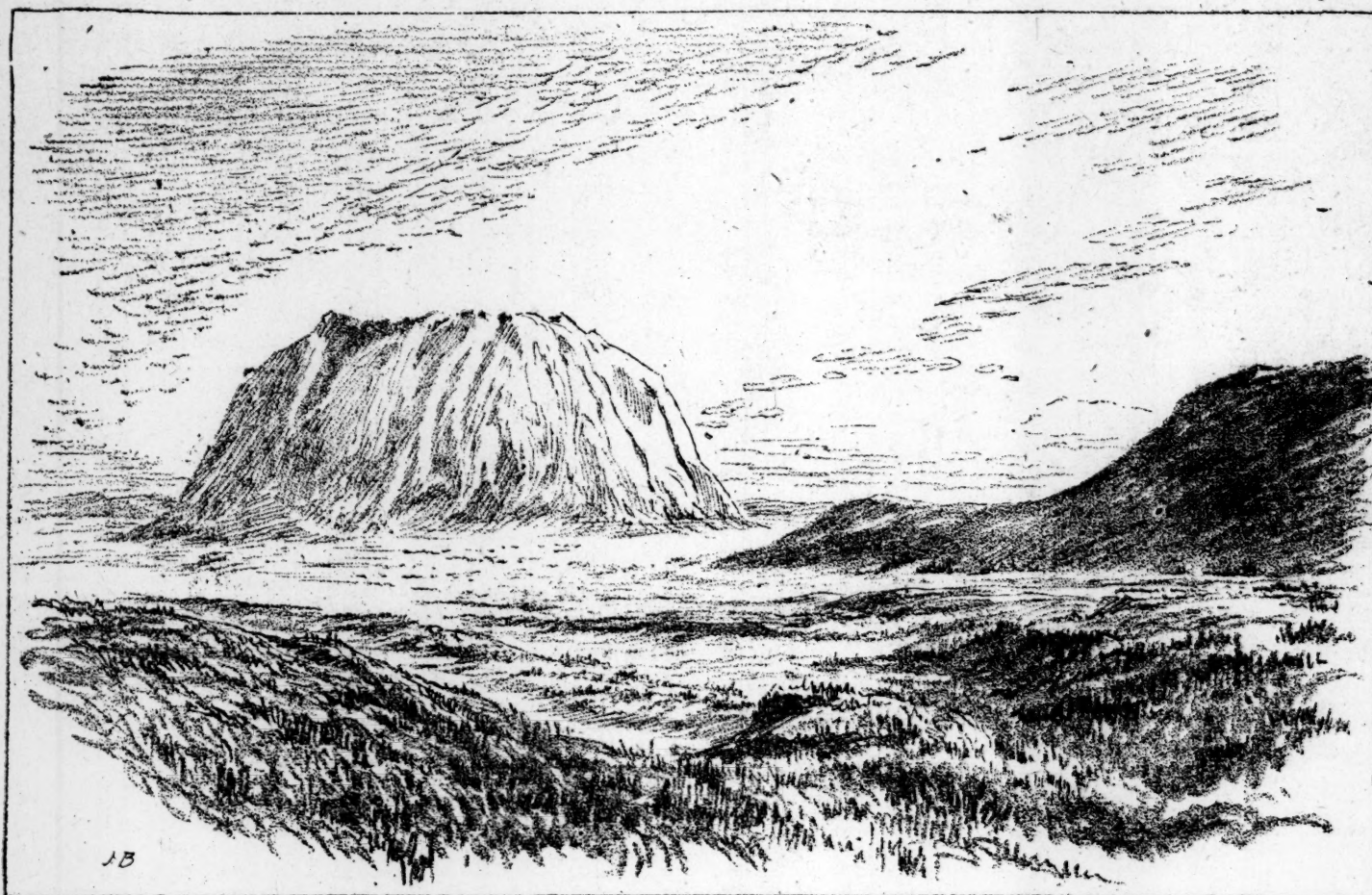
CANADIAN CORPS AT ARRAS BATTLE

The Achievements, in Which
Over 10,000 Prisoners Were
Taken, Form One of the Epics
of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The achievements of the Canadian Corps in the Battle of Arras, writes Mr. Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian forces in the field, France, stands out as the supreme triumph of the Canadians in the war. It eclipses the wonderful record accomplished at Amiens, which then was the most significant feat in the history of the fighting forces of the Dominion. The two battles were fought over sectors of country entirely different from each other. Down south the fighting was over a wide stretch of open, unbroken territory, where the verdant fields were scarcely marked or scarred and the cultivated areas had ripening crops standing untouched, beyond the narrow system of trenches and outposts that had for their furthest point westward the nose of Haystack Wood. It was not until the Hun was driven back helter-skelter to the old Somme line of July, 1916, behind Meharicourt on the Canadian front, that he was able to stiffen his resistance. This was over 12 miles from the starting point. We left the Amiens front after penetrating to a depth of almost 15 miles.

Beyond the Fresno-Rouvoy defense system we entered territory that had not been in the allied hands since the German advance in the early days of the war, nearly four years ago. The tactics employed at Amiens could not be applied at Arras. It was a recognized fact that advance where we would on the western front, the Drocourt-Quaint line would have to be broken down and run over before any of the successes could be exploited. This the Canadian and English troops did on the morning of Sept. 2 with such celerity that it took the wind out of the Hun, or to use a colloquialism of the war, "put the wind up him" so much so that he fled, leaving a few outposts to cover his retreat. These outposts were made up for the most part of machine gunners; they were what in Canada we would call "the goats." By this brilliant operation, the complexion of the situation on the western front took on a rosier tint for the Allies. The front of attack on the morning of Aug. 26 extended from a line running through Neuville Vitasse on the south to Tilloy-lez-Maiffaines, bending round and spanning the Scarpe River slightly east of Fampoux in the north. In that day the villages of Heninel, Wancourt, Guenappe, Monchy le Preux, Martiere and Rouex had been captured, villages in name only, for they were nothing more than promiscuous heaps of ruins. The most notable feature of the day's operations were the taking of Monchy and Orange Hill. From these elevated positions the Germans had been able to look right into the back door of Vimy Ridge, captured by the Canadians in 1917. These two hills were extremely useful to the Boche for observation and other purposes. They had several strategic advantages. While one force drove the enemy from the trench system to the right of Monchy, a force of mounted riflemen, by the application of extremely ingenious tactics, without the assistance of tanks, which were busy elsewhere, encircled first Orange Hill and then Monchy. What was left of the garrisons defending these two points evidently agreed that discretion was the better part of valor and surrendered soon after 5 o'clock. The morning of the 26th our men were in Monchy.

The next morning the attack was resumed by the same divisions that fought the day before, and when the day was young we had crossed the old German front line approximately from the western edge of Greenland Hill to the north to the western fringe of Fontaine-lez-Croiselles in the south and were on virgin soil, or terrain that had been held by the enemy since 1914, four miles from Neuville Vitasse. That day Telegraph Hill, Cherisy Rohart Factory, Vis en Artois, Bois du Vert, Bois du Sart, fell into our hands after stubborn fighting. When the operations finished on Aug. 27, an Ontario unit was at the farthest point along the Cambrai road, 3500 yards from where they left in the morning. On the next day the line was pushed further forward to take in Remy, Haucourt, Boiry Notre Dame, Jigsaw Wood, Hatchet Wood, a bite into the Vis en Artois switch and Pelvès. It was on this day, Aug. 28, that the French-Canadian battalion fought so gallantly against a heavy hostile defense in the Fresno-Rouvoy line. The story of this unit's work on that day is an epic in itself. Once again it upheld the fine reputation it had



Mt. Putnam, Idaho, above the morning mists

A LONE BUTTE IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
A short distance northeast of Pocatello, Ida., there rises abruptly from the plain a great, many-peaked butte, set down apparently on the maps as Mt. Putnam. Its precise cognomen aside, it is, especially on the edge of sunrise, to the last degree of impressive sight. Towering in bulk above the prairie, its base hidden in the drift of morning mist, through which a stray shaft of sun redly illumines some rise of ground, some barn or farmhouse roof, it brings to one a sense of height and mass peculiar to the isolated height.

Upon its sunward faces the rays of the sun, itself hidden at this early stage of its rising behind the great ridge that on the east rises dark against the sky, flash in aerial rose. The tenuous shadows, their edges half merged into the light, show at this distance, fifteen miles or so, the great rifts and ravines through its precipitous sides rising from the plains almost as the walls of a titanic stronghold. To its northern end the shadows grow deeper, finally bringing it dark against the northeastern horizon.

In the magic light of the earliest sun, its base mist-hidden, with but a slight lightening here and there to show the presence of a foothill rise toward its heights, it seems to float in the air above the spreading sun, that tufts the above brush with a pale gold in its tone more than signaling a frosty morning. For, of a truth, the frost lies deep in the blue hollows, and one has need of a heavy coat and some fortitude to wait, pencil in hand, in the chill silence of the October dawn for that wondrous moment when the whole world is new transfigured in the golden grace of an Indian summer morning.

GREEK DEPUTY ON MACEDONIA'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—In an interesting letter to The Times, Mr. E. J. Tsouderos, deputy for Crete in the Greek Parliament, deals with the Bulgarian Socialist's reply to the Inter-Allied Memorandum on War Aims.

"As a deputy to the Greek Chamber friendly to labor and in sympathy with its aspirations," Mr. Tsouderos writes, "I wish to draw the attention of the British public generally, and the Labor Party in particular, to the true significance of the reply of the Bulgarian Socialists to the Inter-Allied Memorandum on War Aims. The deception experienced by Mr. Arthur Henderson over the reply of the German Majority Socialists has reacted in a tendency to emphasize the conciliatory nature and value for the fu-

ture of the reply sent by the Socialist parties of other enemy countries. Confining myself to the Bulgarian Socialists, I must confess I cannot find this interpretation justified by the text.

"The Bulgarian United Social Democratic Party's reply published in the Narod, April 23, 27, May 6 and 10, 1918, and printed along with the replies of the other Socialist parties of the Central Powers by the British Labor Party (pp. 34-41) falls into two parts. The first part expresses their hearty agreement with the general principle laid down in the Inter-Allied Memorandum, the second their disagreement with the details of the concrete program. I shall confine myself to the essential point—the future of Macedonia.

"The various problems which have come up for settlement during the war will be dealt with in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of the domination of one nation over others. This principle must be applied to the Balkan Peninsula, where it would promote the reconciliation of the striving nations, and eventually lead to something like a federation.

"The Greek and Rumanian Socialist parties advocate federation in the immediate future. Other Balkan Socialist groups preserve the principle of territorial distribution according to nationality, or propose the constitution of an autonomous Macedonia. The last is the worst of all possible solutions. The cases of Crete and Eastern Roumelia are abundant proof that the Near East does not take kindly to compromises. An autonomous Macedonia would simply focus the antagonisms of the neighboring nations and witness a repetition—intensified tenfold by changed circumstances—of the racial struggle which rent it under the Turkish régime. But whatever may be said of other solutions, the solution presented in the reply of the Bulgarian Socialists must be at once ruled out of court.

"It is the old Bulgarian imperialist solution of the Macedonian problem by simply gulping down the whole of Macedonia—Greeks, Serbs and all—adorned with the Socialist label and a few phrases quite meaningless in the context about 'capitalist classes.' It makes not for reconciliation and eventual federation, but for the hegemony of a Bulgarian Machtstaat in the Balkans. It is the denial of the principles laid down by the Inter-Allied Memorandum, and accepted with such a fine show of Social-Democratic fervor in the first part of the Bulgarian reply—to be quietly evaded in the second part. For instance, the reply admits the necessity of 'abandoning the tendency of the states of today to create natural strategic frontiers or to obtain for themselves natural outlets to the sea.' Yet when it comes to putting the principle in practice, we find them asking for the 'natural frontiers' of Greater Bulgaria laid down by the Bulgarian General Staff, and for 'natural outlets to the sea' at Salonika and Kavala, involving the sacrifice of

uting paper is to give every publisher, as nearly as possible, the amount he requires, and remove all restrictions as to how he shall use it," said Mr. Baruch. "This would put the problem of conservation up to the publisher in the most effective way."

While Mr. Baruch has not approved this program, he made public the fact that it is under serious consideration and probably will be put into effect by the first of next month.

GERMAN SUGAR PLANTATION SOLD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. Mitchell Palmer, federal alien property custodian, in making public facts concerning the reorganization of the H. Hackenfeld Company, sugar planters of Hawaii, says that following the seizure of the former German-owned concern, "the control of Hawaii's most important industry had been restored to her people." During 1917, plantations under the ownership of this firm produced 140,000 tons of cane sugar. According to Mr. Palmer's statement, the concern had been spreading German propaganda along the Pacific coast.

Mr. Palmer's process of reorganizing the company was to form the American Factors, Limited, and then sell the complete business assets of the H. Hackenfeld Company to the American company. Six hundred American residents of Hawaii own shares in the company. The new American Factors, Limited, is capitalized with 50,000 shares at a par value of \$150 each.

SONG CONTEST FOR TUFTS S. A. T. C. UNIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEDFORD, Mass.—The inter-company song contest for Tufts College Students Army Training Corps unit opened this week with a preliminary sing. After several rehearsals have been held, it is planned to have a final contest in which each company will be judged on five selections that will be presented. This final contest will consist of the production and singing of a company song, the singing of popular war songs, singing of folk songs, the singing of Tufts songs, and the singing of national anthems.

The company that wins the contest will be awarded a cup. The committee on education and special training of the War Department has urged group singing among the members of the S. A. T. C. and Tufts is the first college to take up the work in this form.

TOY STORES TO BE PICKETED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A decision to picket all stores where the German-made toys that recently arrived here from Holland are sold, was reached on Friday by members of the American Relief League. If this action cannot prevent the sale of all the made-in-Germany toys, a "national destruction day" will be proclaimed by Mrs. Oliver Cromwell Field, president of the organization. On that day it is proposed by Mrs. Field that every person in possession of any article made in Germany shall destroy it.

GERMAN SHIPBUILDING POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)

—The Weltmarkt states that a movement has been set on foot in Hamburg and Bremen shipping circles to send after-the-war orders for the construction of German merchantmen to Dutch shipyards. For this purpose Germany will supply the yards with a corresponding quantity of shipbuilding material.

HOW JUGO-SLAVS HELPED SERBIANS

Dr. Trumbitch Tells How Large
Numbers Surrendered to Rus-
sians and Joined the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—In the course of an interview appearing in the Secolo, Dr. Trumbitch instanced, as a proof of the unity between the different Jugo-Slav provinces, the fact that the more flourishing Croatia was caring for numbers of children from the provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia and Istria. Twenty thousand children were, he said, now being cared for in this way in Croatia and Slovenia. And he added that those from (Roman) Catholic families were being cared for by Orthodox families and vice versa, pointing out that this had not only a humanitarian, but also a political significance. Dr. Trumbitch spoke of the great importance of the meeting at Laibach and of the special difficulties which the Jugo-Slavs had to encounter owing to the fact that their representatives were divided into three groups, one at Vienna, one at Budapest, and the third, relating to Bosnia and Herzegovina, in what was a part of "Reichsland."

The most convincing proof of the wish of his people to separate themselves from Austria-Hungary was, he said, afforded by the great number of Jugo-Slav volunteers who had enlisted in the Serbian Army in order to fight against Austria. The great mass of them were private soldiers coming from the villages. During the fighting in 1914 numbers of Jugo-Slav soldiers surrendered to the Serbians and many of them afterward took the oath of allegiance to King Peter and served in the Serbian Army. From the end of 1914 volunteers began to come in from among the colonists in North and South America, Australia and New Zealand, and this movement was continuing. Dr. Trumbitch went on to speak of the Jugo-Slav divisions which had been enrolled in America, and of the surrenders en masse which had taken place in the battles of Galicia. The Jugo-Slav prisoners taken by Russia amounted, he said, to 250,000.

Even before the Russian revolution a Jugo-Slav paper was being printed in Russia for the purpose of carrying on propaganda among the soldiers, and fully 120,000 letters were received asking for it. Dr. Trumbitch described the enrollment of Serbian volunteers at Odessa; the first Jugo-Slav division, 20,000 strong was sent to fight against General von Mackensen in the Dobruja in 1916 when Rumania entered the war, a second division being constituted at the end of 1916, and the beginning of 1917, formed of Serbians, Croatians and Slovenes, who were soon on friendly terms with one another. The first division contained a number of Czechs who had later been allowed to leave when their own national force was constituted.

After Nikolai Lenin came into power, this enrollment could not be continued and the Jugo-Slav divisions encountered great difficulties, Lenin having dismissed the soldiers. The Serbian Government withdrew as many as possible from Russia, sending them to Salonika. Other Jugo-Slav troops who remained in Russia, having been unable to leave by way of Archangel as they had intended, had taken possession of the Murman railway in the name of the Allies, when the latter began operations on the Murman coast, and in this way had been of service to the common cause. Besides these, a number of Jugo-Slav soldiers were, Dr. Trumbitch asserted, fighting with the Czechs.

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INDUSTRIAL FUTURE
IN THE UKRAINEGerman Policy Aims at Develop-
ment of Great Metal Industry
After Separation From Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—In a recent issue of Der Weltanschauer, Axel Schmidt discusses the future of Ukrainian industries. Although, he says, coal and iron are found in superabundance in the Ukraine, and are sparsely distributed over the rest of Russia, yet the manufacturing industry is mainly carried on in Great Russia. Under the Tsar, the government adopted the masterly policy of raising the economic status of the poorer central provinces by removing to them the manufacturing industry, notwithstanding their disadvantageous position through lack of coal. Even the metal manufacturing industry, which might have been expected to have grown up in the Ukraine, was carried on in Moscow and Petrograd. The following figures show the extent of the removal of the manufactured goods industries from the natural sources of the raw materials:

Factories in the Ukraine	Russia
Wool	45
Silk	123
Flax, hemp, jute	33
Metal manufactures	410
Mineral substances	384
Prep. of animal products	72
Chemical industries	72

It will be seen that, even in branches for which the raw materials were equally well, if not more easily, procurable in the Ukraine, such as wool and minerals, the industries in Great Russia still predominated. Even in the preparation of non-essential articles of food and in metal-manufacturing the Ukraine plays a very modest part. Only 410 works, with 61,000 employees, manufacturing the iron found for the most part in the Ukraine, while Poland, with a much smaller area, could claim 500 works with an equal number of workers. Great Russia, however, which has neither coal nor ore in sufficient quantities, possessed 2420 metal works, with 385,000 workers.

This state of things, Axel Schmidt remarks, would be puzzling if the political motives were not apparent; otherwise the Ukraine should have developed into the largest sphere of iron manufactures in the Russian Empire. He doubts if Great Russia can ever become a really important industrial power owing to the lack of coal there.

The superiority of the Ukraine iron industry is shown in the following summary: The 21 iron works of the Ukraine employed 53,000 workpeople, who produced 122,900,000 puds of pig iron, or 2321 puds per worker. The 95 works in the Ural, on the other hand, employed 146,000 workers, but produced only 34,900,000 puds, or 240 puds per head. These figures testify to the great superiority of the Ukraine over Great Russia in industrial possibilities. The Ukraine, liberated from the cramping policy of Great Russia, he continues, combines all the requisite conditions for developing a metal manufacturing industry on a large scale, whereas the want of coal must prevent the progress of Central Russia in that direction. German industries, he adds, will check this isolation of the industrial position in Eastern Europe.

In the first place, there is no question of increasing the number of factories, but only of shifting them from the North to the South. Secondly, this process of shifting will bring fresh orders to German industry. German machinery enjoys a good reputation in Russia, and the newly created metal manufacturing concerns will prefer to buy German plant. The Russian workman is not to be feared as a competitor against the highly skilled German mechanic.

This brief statement of facts, Herr Schmidt concludes, shows clearly that no dependence can be placed on the Great Russian market, where everything is chaos. The center of Russia, stripped of the western borderlands and the Ukraine, even when the Bolshevik mania has subsided, will be too poor to buy German manufactured goods on any large scale, nor will it export much, as there is little raw material except wood in the country, and lack of coal will prevent any large industries being started. The purchasing power of Central Russia will be small. But the loss of this customer for German wares will, therefore, be more than compensated for by the increasing prosperity of the western districts and the Ukraine. It is difficult to estimate the value of this prospective trade, he adds, for statistics are wanting, and, as all banking transactions were carried out in Petrograd and Moscow, it is easy to overestimate the economic strength of the Russian central provinces and underestimate that of the border regions. The war has revealed the truth, and Germany's trades and industries must determine to turn the position to their advantage.

ITALY AND PEACE
MOVES OF AUSTRIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The attitude of the press and of the country toward the Austrian proposals for a peace discussion has apparently been practically unanimous. The press has dealt very fully with the subject and the swift and decisive way in which the replies of the various governments have been made has been received with great satisfaction, especially that of America. "America's dry, concise response has finely interpreted the views and feelings of the whole of the Entente," the Giornale d'Italia states, adding that 50 words from Mr. Lansing, written in telegraphic style, have been enough to dispose of Baron Burián's long and halting prose. The utterances of the principal speakers throughout the country on the Italian national festival

of the 20th of September struck the same note of scornful and unhesitating rejection of the Austrian proposals, whether the words came from the mouth of Senator Tittoni at Porta Pia, Signor Sachi at Cremona, or Senator Ruffini at Pisa.

The telegram sent by the executive of the group of Milanese patriotic associations to the ambassadors of America, England and France seem to have interpreted the feelings of the vast crowd which filled the cathedral square on the afternoon of the 20th of September. These messages begged the ambassadors to inform their governments that the people of Milan, assembled in their historic cathedral square, had taken solemn oath to reject the treacherous peace offers of the Central Empire and to continue resistance until victory was reached.

The Corriere della Sera has commented approvingly on the proposal of the Times for the establishment of unity of direction in the Entente in diplomatic matters. It is interesting, the Milanese paper states, that such a proposal should come from England where such strong opposition was offered to the idea of a single military command up to the eve of the March offensive. It also points out that the lack of a single front in diplomatic matters among the Entente nations has the effect of practically giving the lead of the whole alliance to the government of the United States. They are certainly not disposed, the Corriere states, to deplore this influence of the allied government across the ocean, but it is comprehensible that there should be a wish to increase the political efficiency of the Entente.

While Signor Nitti, in his remarks to the members of the deputation from the National Institute of Insurance, who came to make a presentation to him on the 20th of September, emphasized the fact that it must be understood all over Italy that the Austrian advances in no way constituted a real peace proposal, he went further and declared that Austria was probably preparing a military offensive and that the country must be prepared for it. Austria, he said, counted on finding them disunited and on setting up divisions in Italy.

This view that an Austrian or Germano-Austrian military offensive on the Italian front is possible if no probable has been expressed in more than one quarter. Signor Nitti's warning is quoted in the press and it is urged that it is the duty of the alliance to see to it that there are sufficient troops in Italy to meet any such eventuality, while it is pointed out that danger to Italy might be serious to the Entente. The Epoca does not fear the power of Italian resistance to a possible Germano-Austrian attack, but asks if the Italians are strong enough, in carrying out an attack on their own account, even if they were to penetrate the enemy lines, to profit by their success. It asks whether it is not desirable that an army of maneuver should be constituted in Italy ready to take advantage of a propitious moment to carry out a successful offensive.

Dr. Mario Borsa does not consider an offensive very probable or above all, any German participation in one; but he also would like to see the Allies cooperating in an offensive on the Italian front. This cooperation, he writes in the Secolo, would be more easily obtained, as it may be seen from what is said and written on the other side of the Alps and of the ocean, if the problem of the Italian front were stated frankly in its true aspect. This problem is not so much to liberate Friuli as to inflict a military defeat on Austria. If the Italian forces are not in themselves adequate to do this, the Allies should see that the matter is one of general interest and does not concern Italy only, for it is a logical consequence of the problem of freeing the oppressed nationalities concerning which America, England, and France have made definite statements, and it is possible, Dr. Mario Borsa says, that this may not be realizable without a military decision.

ENGLISH FARMERS'
PRICE PROBLEMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CHESTER, England.—Sympathetic consideration of the problems with which farmers in England are confronted was given by Mr. Prothero, president of the Board of Agriculture, in an address to a representative meeting of farmers at Chester.

He reminded his audience that in the question of prices it was necessary to consider the interests of home consumers as well as of home producers. A broad view must be taken of the matter, prices had become international and had to be considered not only as affecting themselves, but also their allies. He then explained what had led to the decision to keep the price where it was. Owing to increased costs of production, American farmers had asked a higher price. President Wilson had refused, on the ground that a higher price would send up the cost of bread in all the allied countries of Great Britain, France and Italy. If, in the face of that decision, the price had been subsequently raised for British farmers, the President would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to refuse the demand of American farmers.

With regard to the price of barley, unless they milled their barley up to 50 per cent and mixed it with wheat flour for human food, they could not expect to get wheat from the United States. The farmers had therefore lost their barley as feeding stuffs, and the Food Controller had fixed a flat rate for barley. It was needed for bread, and he wanted farmers to sell freely to the miller, and not to hang back in the hope of getting better prices from the brewer. Again, as to the flat rate for meat, this had been necessitated by the exigencies of the war. In war time it was quantity, not quality, for which the Food Controller was bound to ask, and in no other way could he wipe out the

differences between rich and poor in distributing a short supply of meat. The hopes of increased home-grown supplies for stock feeding had been disappointed in two directions. There was, in the first place, little prospect of a return to the old standard of milling, and consequently little prospect of higher feeding value for wheat offals. But more serious still was the decision that the barley must be taken for human food as a dilutant of bread. Unless an equivalent in imported concentrated food was obtained, the meat and milk supply for the winter and spring was threatened. The Food Controller understood this well, but he had to work in connection with the Director of Shipping. The Allies had to choose between the immediate import of 500,000 tons of imported food for live stock and the immediate transport of 100,000 American soldiers to the western front.

With regard to future cultivation, Mr. Prothero said it was most improbable that when peace came, they would want to restore their plow lands to grass. Because of the enormous debts they had contracted they would need to concentrate more than before on the home production of the necessities of life. He appealed to every man who felt he could at a pinch do so, to plow a bit more. Prices and labor on land must always be subject to military exigencies. He could only say that their corn prices would not be less than those of 1918, and that he believed the labor position would improve as time went on.

DEPARTMENT OF HOSPITALITY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The British Committee for Entertaining American Forces, which was inaugurated for the Ministry of Information by Lieut.-Col. Sir Randolph Baker, D. S. O., M. P., is to be known henceforth as the Department of Hospitality to the American Forces, and is now under the directorship of Lieut.-Col. R. McCalmont, D. S. O., M. P. Sir Randolph Baker having returned to active service at the front.

CINEMATOGRAF EXHIBITORS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—At a largely attended conference of cinematograph exhibitors held in Glasgow, it was decided to form an All-Scottish branch of the Cinematograph Exhibitors Association. Mr. Buchanan said a third of the exhibitors in Scotland were located in Glasgow, which he called the Klondike of the picture world, the Valhalla to which all exhibitors turned longingly.

MANAGEMENT OF
INDIAN RAILWAYChamber of Commerce Suggests
More Administrative Control
in India

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The existing contract between the Secretary of State for India and the East Indian Railway will come to an end next year, and in this connection the Government of India has invited the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to pronounce an opinion as to whether state or company management of the railway will best serve the public interest. When first consulted on this question, the Chamber replied without hesitation that it considered that the best system was management by a company with a board of directors in London, as at present. Then the government consulted the Chamber on the expediency of inaugurating an Indian company with a board of directors in India.

"The proposed board," wrote the government, "would include as the home boards do at present, a government director with a power of veto; for the rest of the board there would be the commercial community, both Indian and European, in Calcutta and elsewhere on which to draw. A doubt, however, has been suggested, whether under Indian conditions, and particularly in view of the fluctuations in the personnel of the commercial community, a strong enough board could be constituted in India in the event of the control of the East Indian Railway being transferred to an Indian company." On this point the government of India accordingly sought information at the hands of the senior Chamber of Commerce.

In reply, the Chamber of Commerce adheres to its original view that the present system is preferable to the proposed establishment of a board of directors in Calcutta. "The most serious difficulty," remarks the Chamber, would be in connection with the personnel of the Indian boards. There are in the United Kingdom many retired commercial men and railway officers, with wide experience of Indian railway working conditions, and with the leisure necessary to enable them to take office as directors of railway companies. Directors with commercial experience might be found in India, but the committee of

the chamber fail to see from where it would be possible to provide the required number of railway men. And, even as regards the commercial element it would not be easy for the heads of large firms, from whom the commercial directors would naturally be recruited, to give the necessary time to their duties. For these duties, if they were to be efficiently performed, would make a considerable demand upon the time and attention of the directors. The boards in London usually consist of a chairman and five or six members, of whom one is generally styled either deputy chairman or managing director, and who is a fairly busy man, attending office on most of the days of the week. On all the railways at present, either the chairman or the managing director is a retired railway man, and in some cases both have had railway experience.

"Another difficulty," points out the Chamber, "which would arise in connection with the personnel of Indian boards, would be the changes that would be constantly taking place. This trouble is already experienced in all Indian concerns that are managed by boards of directors or bodies corresponding to such. It is a serious obstacle in the way of efficiency, and it would be certain to be reflected in the general administration of so large a concern as an Indian railway." The Chamber also points out that the superior staff of a railway always has had hitherto to be appointed in England, and that these appointments are among the most important functions of the present home boards. "An Indian board would be in difficulties in this matter, and they would have no alternative, presumably, but to place themselves in the hands of the India office, by whom such men are engaged for the state railways. To this extent, therefore, the control of the undertaking would pass from the board."

At the same time the committee of the Chamber emphasizes the fact that it would like to see greater control exercised in India over the administration of the East Indian railway, and it reminds the government that there is in existence at the present time a local consulting committee in Calcutta whose function it is to keep the administration of the railway in touch with public wishes and requirements. So far this committee has been merely an advisory body, but there seems to the Chamber to be no reason why this committee should not become an integral part of the administration. "It might be given a definite position and status, and to it might be assigned certain powers, duties and responsibilities. It might be made definitely

representative of the commercial community, and through them of the general public by empowering certain bodies, such as the chambers of commerce, to appoint its members. These members would then have constituencies to whose interests they would be required to look, and by whom they could be removed if necessary. They would, of course, be both European and Indian, and the Chamber considers that there would be many matters in respect of which they might render useful service both to the railway and to their constituencies."

LORD MAYOR'S VISIT IN GENOA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENOA, Italy.—Returning home from his visit to Rome, Sir Charles Hanson, Lord Mayor of London, stopped for a day in Genoa. He was met on his arrival by the British Consul-General, by municipal officers, and by officials of the Ansaldo Company. Sir Charles proceeded immediately to the testing field for airplanes made by the Ansaldo Company, where great crowds of people had gathered to witness the trial flights of three powerful Baillia airplanes, the gift of Genoese business men to the national air fleet. In the dedicatory speeches at the field, and also in those at the luncheon given by the Mayor of Genoa in honor of the Lord Mayor, the prevailing theme was that of allied solidarity and mutual good will. Warm applause greeted every mention of America's entry into the war and her contribution of men and supplies.

DECORATIONS AWARDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The 1914 Star has been awarded to Miss Mary Murray, who is a colonel in the Salvation Army. Miss Murray, whose father was Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Murray, K. C. B., went out to France as a representative of the Salvation Army with the British Expeditionary Force. She traveled by day and night on the lines of communication, giving her services to the troops. She and two other members of the Salvation Army, Maj. John Aspinall and May Whitaker, a nurse, were made prisoners when von Klück entered Brussels, but they managed to make their escape after 12 days. Miss Murray also served in the South African War under the Salvation Army and was awarded the Queen's Medal. She is secretary of the Naval and Military League, which is under the direction of General Booth.

Mandel Brothers
Chicago

Our year's crowning coat sale

An annual event to which Chicago's "fashionables," with wartime thrift, will come this year with more interest—livelier enthusiasm; an unusual opportunity for matron's and "bud's" coat choosing—an opportunity unsurpassed in breadth of choice—authority of styles—greatness of values.



Women's and misses' winter coats featured

at \$35

Smartly tailored, distinctly modish coats of soft finished wool velour in wanted colors; featuring clever pocket and collar effects, and fully lined and interlined. A representative model is pictured in the above illustration.

Women's and misses' winter coats featured

at 49.50

Fur collared coats of rich silvertones, velour or pom pom cloths, in fashionable tones; the large collar of sealine nutria or natural raccoon. Also, coats without furs. All richly lined, with plain or fancy peau de cygne. See sketch.

Women's and misses' winter coats featured

at 59.50

New, ultra smart, loose back, semi belted and full belted models, introducing novel pockets and collars of French seal (dyed cone); also models with large collar of natural raccoon or blended opossum. Plain or fancy silk lined; interlined.

Women's and misses' winter coats featured

at \$75

Distinctively styled coats of rich bolivia, soft wool velours, silvertones and duvet de laine in newest colors. Also Yukon plushes in black or beaver shades. Many with high collar and cuffs of fashionable furs, and lined with silk.

Coats for practically every type of figure—for every occasion—at prices that in every instance are much below regular.

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Choice of Three Countries

Fresh shipments from our American, English and French factories.

"Why Delay?"
"Better Selection Now"

FOR MEN

AMERICAN MADE MOCHA GLOVES—Gray, for navy and civilian use, medium weight, one clasp...\$3.75
Same, heavy weight...\$4.00
Buckskin Gloves, one clasp...\$4.00
Buckskin, with strap at wrist, for army use...\$5.00
ENGLISH MADE TAN CAPEKIN GLOVES—One clasp, machine sewn...\$2.75, \$3.00
Tan Capekin with seamless knit lining one clasp...\$4.75
Tan Capekin, one button, hand sewn...\$3.25
Washable Chamois and Doeklin...\$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00

FOR WOMEN

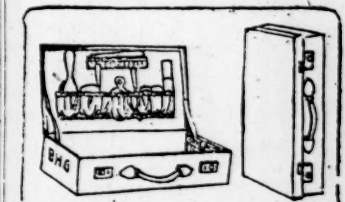
AMERICAN MADE MOCHA GLOVES—One clasp, gray, tan, brown, beige...\$3.00
Mocha, with strap at wrist, gray, tan, khaki...\$4.00
Washable Capekin, one clasp, pearl gray and ivory...\$2.50
Washable Fabric, two clasp, tan, brown, beige and gray...\$1.25
ENGLISH MADE TAN CAPEKIN GLOVES—One clasp, machine sewn...\$2.50
Tan Capekin, one button, hand sewn...\$3.00
Tan and Gray Mocha, gray, tan, brown, seamless knit lining...\$4.25
Genuine Reindeer, hand sewn, one clasp...\$4.00
FRENCH KIDSKIN GLOVES—Two clasp, white, black, tan, gray, beige...\$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00
Suede Gloves, two clasp...\$3.75
Kidskin, whole wrist, six button length, white, black...\$3.00
Boys' and Girls' Gloves
Tan Capekin, one clasp...\$1.75
Gray Mocha, one clasp...\$1.50, \$2.00

"Tailored" Envelope Purse



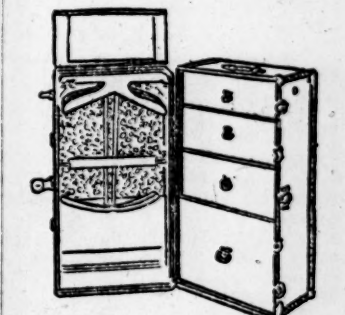
Black grained patent leather, silk lining, two inside framed compartments, three extra pockets and mirror, enamel and gilt clasp, top-handle; 5 1/4 x 8 inches...\$9.75
Gold plated black letters, each 50c
Monograms to order from \$2.00

Cross Fitted Suit Case



Ladies' Fitted Suit Case, of black cobra hide, silk lining, 10 complete toilet fittings of white celluloid, two side pockets; sizes 20 and 22 inches (initials stamped on case without charge)...\$34-\$35

Cross Wardrobe Trunks



For men and women, 3-ply veneer fibre covering and binding; drawers, laundry bag, spaces for shoes and hats, from \$39 to \$150
Initials painted without charge.

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FURTHER FACTS IN AIRCRAFT REPORT

Recommendation Presented That
Criminal Proceedings Be
Brought Against Three Army
Officers—Large Profits Shown

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Additional facts now at hand relative to the aircraft report prepared by Charles Evans Hughes, the special investigator appointed by President Wilson five months ago to assist Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney-General, in an inquiry into the charges of dishonesty and malversation in the production of aircraft, reveal that while there is no charge of graft, the report has recommended that criminal proceedings be brought against three army officers on charges of dealing with corporations in which they were financially interested. They are:

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Vincent, former president of the Packard Motor Car Company and now in charge of the aeroplane division of the Aircraft Production Bureau; Lieut.-Col. George W. Mixer, a stockholder in the Curtiss Airplane & Motor Corporation and production manager of the Aircraft Bureau; and Lieut. Samuel B. Vrooman Jr., inspector of propeller lumber and a stockholder in the S. B. Vrooman Company of Philadelphia.

The report also said that the chief cause of the delay in the production of the Bristol fighter and the Standard S-1, and a failure to salvage aggregating about \$24,000,000, some of which probably can be saved.

Other charges which Mr. Hughes declared substantiated in part were: Delay in getting model planes from the Allies and in preparing specifications for their reproduction; frequent changing of plans, both of airplanes and Liberty motors; high profits to manufacturers both of planes and engines; that in pushing for speed in production, confusion and waste occurred in plants; that some manufacturers well qualified for production were not given contracts, while others poorly prepared were given orders; and that many plants engaged in aeroplane manufacture lacked knowledge and experience.

The Dayton-Wright Corporation, the report says, with a capital of \$1,000,000 and government financing to the extent of \$1,405,000, has prospects of profits of more than \$6,000,000. The Ford Motor Company, on contracts for 5000 Liberty motors, the report estimates, will make a profit of more than \$5,000,000, on an investment of not more than \$11,800,000. The Fisher Body Corporation, with an investment of \$2,000,000, the report says, is estimated to make a profit of \$3,500,000. The Packard Motor Company, with calculated investment of \$11,808,000 and a contract for 60,000 Liberty motors, is estimated to be about to realize profits of \$6,450,000 on 17 months' work. The Lincoln Motor Company, with paid-in capital of \$850,000 and investment of \$7,150,000, of which \$3,460,000 represents items on which the government pays 40 per cent depreciation, is estimated to have in prospect or in hand profits of \$7,150,000.

PREMIERS TO MEET IN CANADA SOON

Demobilization of Troops, Land
Problems and Control of Nat-
ural Resources to be Discussed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The premiers of the several Canadian provinces will confer with the federal government in Ottawa on Nov. 19. The three principal subjects to be discussed are, first the demobilization of troops and the best method of handling the soldiers during the demobilization period, which will cover one or two years; second, land settlement and immigration policies; third, the handling over of the natural resources of the three prairie provinces to those provinces.

On the first two subjects the Dominion Government has already formulated more or less completed plans which it will submit to the provincial premiers.

Railway Ownership
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
ST. JOHN, N. B.—When the provincial premiers meet in conference in Ottawa during November, the Hon. E. Foster, Premier of New Brunswick, will make a request of the Dominion Government that it will take over the St. John & Quebec Railway (the Valley Railway). On the subject Mr. Foster says:

"The Dominion Government has recently taken over the Canadian Northern system, involving the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars. Their action in this regard has been the means of relieving the other provinces of very large indebtedness in the nature of guaranteed bonds. The taxpayers of New Brunswick will, of course, have to pay their share of the expenditure involved, and I feel it is only fair and right that this province should receive something in return, and it seems to me that no better proposal can be made than that the Dominion authorities should assume the ownership of the Valley Railway."

Voice of Western Provinces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—At the conference of provincial premiers called by Sir Robert Borden, the questions to be considered will be problems arising from the war and the

resettlement that is to come after the war, and a request will come from the West for the delivery of provincial natural resources into the control of the provincial governments. The question of natural resources is a matter of great importance to Alberta.

If, as part of the new scheme which may be framed up on the basis of what the Ottawa conference may decide, the Dominion Government transfers to the prairie provinces the natural resources, school lands and school land funds now administered federally, Alberta will stand to gain substantially. Some 40,000,000 acres of Crown lands will come into the provincial ownership and the money that has hitherto been held in trust in Ottawa for Alberta school purposes will be available for administration at home.

Alberta now receives an annual subsidy of \$1,589,075 from the federal treasury. This is made up of a grant fixed at 80 cents per capita on the basis of population, amounting to \$432,200; a debt allowance of \$405,375; a government and legislative grant of \$190,000; and compensation for public lands of \$562,500. In addition there will be, according to the 1918 estimates, \$425,000 from the school land funds.

About 7,000,000 acres of school lands still remain in Alberta under dominion administration. These lands are subject to mining and grazing leases, but not for farming. From time to time parcels of the land are offered for sale by public auction. All receipts from such sales are invested in Canadian securities, and the interest, after deducting the cost of management, is paid annually to the Province for the maintenance of its educational work. The public accounts for 1917 show \$326,452 received by Alberta from this source, and the amount increases each year, since the funds are held in trust and the principal sum added to by each successive sale.

Another valuable asset that Alberta will have for its own, should this new arrangement be made, is the coal lands. These are leased under the present system at a rental of \$1 per acre for 21 years, with a royalty of five cents per ton on all coal mined. In view of the immense development of the coal-mining industry, this item of natural resources alone is recognized as of great importance. Forest lands and possibly the Indian reserves will also be added to the list. This scheme, however, is only incidental to the big land immigration question, which will be taken up at the conference.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY MOTORMEN STRIKE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Operation of trains on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit elevated and subway lines was reduced about 25 per cent on Friday by a strike of motormen in an attempt to enforce reinstatement of discharged employees, according to officials of the company, who declared that part of the confusion in transportation was due to an attack by strikers on train operators at one elevated station. Police suppressed the disorder. On another line also striking motormen caused trouble, and two were arrested. The management of the company explained its refusal to reinstate 29 employees ordered restored to their positions by the National War Labor Board in a statement asserting that the board's decree was not justified.

SOCIAL INSURANCE AND PRUSSIANISM

California Research Society, Op-
posing Proposed Plan, Issues
Pamphlet to Show Alleged
Connection Between the Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The California Research Society of Social Economics, an organization that is opposing the compulsory health insurance amendment that comes before the people of California on Nov. 5, has issued and is circulating 5000 copies of a pamphlet containing extracts from editorials from the Fresno Republican, of which Chester H. Rowell, the chief exponent of compulsory health insurance, is the editor, the purpose of the publication being to show an alleged connection between Prussianism and the social insurance scheme.

The pamphlet is prefaced by a quotation from the address of Prince Maximilian of Baden, the present German Chancellor, on Oct. 6, in which he states that at the peace negotiations the German Government will use its efforts to oblige the treaty-making states to institute within their own countries institutions "for the security of life and health as for the care of laborers in the case of illness, accident or invalidism." The quotations from editorials in Mr. Rowell's paper, running from Sept. 11, 1914, to Feb. 1, 1917, are given to show that he has strong leanings toward German institutions. One extract from an editorial printed Sept. 11, 1914, says:

"Consider what the world would lose in the crushing of any of these nations. The crushing of Germany would be perhaps the greatest calamity of all. It is to Germany and the Germanic races that the modern world owes practically everything it has except what it inherited from the ancient world."

The pamphlet asks: "Should the author of these sentiments be permitted to serve as chairman of the California Social Insurance Commission, executive committee member of the State Council of Defense and member of the Board of Regents of the University of California?"

RULES FOR SENDING GIFTS TO MEN IN NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Rules have now been issued for the guidance of those who wish to send holiday gifts to officers and enlisted men in the United States Navy, and no order signed by commanders is required for the navy men, according to instructions received from Washington by the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. The following directions must be observed, they say:

"Packages intended for officers and men on vessels in home waters and abroad, or at foreign shore stations, should be packed and forwarded in the following manner:

"All packages must be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender together with a notation indicating the nature of contents, such

as 'Christmas box,' and the name and address of the man to whom the package is sent must be plainly shown.

"All packages shipped by parcel post or express must be forwarded in care of the supply officer, fleet supply base, Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, South Brooklyn, N. Y.

"Packages forwarded by parcel post must comply with postal regulations regarding the different zones, and should be packed in wooden boxes, fitted with hinged or screw-top covers.

"Packages shipped by express are limited to 20 pounds in weight (weight of box after being packed), should measure not more than two cubic feet in volume, be of wood, well strapped and have a hinged or screw-top cover to facilitate opening and inspecting.

"No perishable food products, other than those inclosed in cans or glass jars, should be included in any package.

"Shipments of Christmas packages for vessels abroad or foreign shore stations should be made in time to reach the fleet supply base by Nov. 15. Christmas packages intended for vessels in home waters should reach the base by Dec. 1. Charges must be paid only to Brooklyn. All packages must be sent as stated above and be inspected here. No other inspection will suffice."

GARDEN WORK IN TENEMENT DISTRICT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Every available plot in the North End of Boston, the most congested section of the city, became a fertile spot during the past summer, according to the North End Garden Association, which held its fourth annual meeting on Thursday. As usual a throng of enthusiastic children responded to the call of the government to plant, save and can, and about 200 of those whose efforts brought the best results were given recognition at this meeting.

In addition to the larger gardens, about 800 children had window-box and roof gardens in which they attempted all manner of flowers and vegetables. Even these small gardens were supervised and their results were praiseworthy.

A new phase of the activities of the association this year was the canning classes to which boys and girls, as well as mothers and older sisters belonged. The products of these classes were on sale at the exhibition and over 500 jars of vegetables were the result of the summer's work.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS WITHOUT GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A League of Nations, to be formed with Germany's assistance, at the time of and as a means of ending the war, would probably be opposed by 99,999 of the 100,000 members of the American Defense Society, according to Charles Stewart Davison, chairman of the board of trustees of the organization. "On the other hand," he explained, "almost all of the membership would probably advocate a League of Nations to be now formed without Germany and for the purpose of keeping the civilized nations of the world together both during and after this war for the gen-

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Sizes 7 to 18 Prices \$10 to \$25

BOYS' WASH SUITS
Sizes 2½ to 10 Prices \$1.95 to \$6

BOYS' AVIATION SUITS
Sizes 3 to 10 Prices \$6 to \$20

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eral purposes of enforcing peace with, as essential thereto, the presenting of an unbroken front against any future aggression by Germany (until after a long course of years under a genuine democratic form of government she becomes trustworthy.) Mr. Davison states that "The New Republic" is in error in its charge that the American Defense Society is officially opposed to a League of Nations, since doubtless a large percentage of its membership belongs to the League to Enforce Peace and surely recognizes the advantages that would arise from a genuine League of Nations.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Boston, October 23, 1918.
I certify that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated to be voted for in Suffolk County, November 5, 1918, and the questions of approval and the Constitution to be voted on at said election.

ALBERT P. LANGTRY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR. Vote for One.

Calvin Coolidge of Northampton, Republican.

Richard H. Long of Framingham, Democratic.

Sylvester J. McBride of Watertown, Socialist.

Ingvar Paulsen of Boston, Socialist Labor.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR. Vote for One.

William H. Cox of Boston, Republican.

Oscar Kinselas of Springfield, Socialist Labor.

JOSEPH H. O'NEILL of Boston, Democratic.

SECRETARY. Vote for One.

Albert P. Langtry of Springfield, Republican.

Charles H. McGue of Lynn, Democratic.

William Taylor of Worcester, Socialist Labor.

TREASURER AND RECEIVER-GENERAL. Vote for One.

Charles L. Burrill of Boston, Republican.

Charles Giddings of Great Barrington, Democratic.

Mary E. Peterson of Somerville, Socialist Labor.

AUDITOR. Vote for One.

Alonso B. Cook of Boston, Republican.

Fred E. Oelcher of Peabody, Socialist Labor.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL. Vote for One.

Henry C. Attwell of Lynn, Republican.

Morris I. Becker of Chelsea, Socialist Labor.

JOSEPH L. P. SEUR of Boston, Democratic.

SIATOR IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Thomas W. Lawson of Scituate, Independent.

DAVID I. WALSH of Fitchburg, Democratic.

JOHN W. WEEKS of Newton, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Alvan T. Fuller of Malden, Republican.

Henry C. Rowland of Somerville, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

John F. Fitzgerald of Boston, Democratic.

Hammond T. Fletcher of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Francis J. Horgan of Boston, Democratic.

George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Harrison H. Atwood of Boston, Republican.

JAMES A. GALLIVAN of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Aloysius J. Doon of Natick, Democratic.

Robert Lusk of Waltham, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Martha H. Foley of Boston, Socialist.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Louis F. R. Langlier of Quincy, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS. Vote for One.

Richard Olney of Dedham, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One.

Horace A. Carter of Needham, Republican.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One.

Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston, Democratic.

COUNCILLOR. Vote for One.

George B. Wason of Cambridge, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

John E. Beck of Chelsea, Republican.

THOMAS F. RICE of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Second Suffolk District.

John J. Mahoney of Boston, Democratic.

Francisco Pastore of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Third Suffolk District.

William J. Foley of Boston, Democratic.

Albert A. Stulp of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Fourth Suffolk District.

John J. Kearney of Boston, Democratic.

Charles E. Lord of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Fifth Suffolk District.

Malcolm E. Nichols of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Sixth Suffolk District.

George E. Curran of Boston, Democratic.

LOUIS E. HENDERSON of Boston, Socialist.

JOSEPH LUNDY of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Seventh Suffolk District.

JOSEPH H. LORING of Boston, Republican.

CHARLES A. WINCHESTER of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Eighth Suffolk District.

Simon Swig of Boston, Republican.

JOHN J. WALSH of Boston, Democratic.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Ninth Suffolk District.

Samuel B. Finkel of Boston, Republican.

SENATOR. Vote for One.

Tenth Suffolk District.

John A. Curtin of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

Edward J. Cox of Boston, Republican.

Arthur F. Langley of Boston, Republican.

THOMAS A. NILES of Boston, Republican.

CHRISTOPHER A. SHEEHAN of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

John E. Cashman of Boston, Democratic.

Crescenzio DeSimone of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

William H. Hearn of Boston, Democratic.

JOHN J. MUGGERIDGE of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

Third Suffolk District.

James H. Brennan of Boston, Democratic.

THOMAS H. GREEN of Boston, Democratic.

GEORGE H. HUFF of Boston, Republican.

FRANK L. OMOND of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

Fourth Suffolk District.

Abel C. Foster of Boston, Republican.

HIRAM A. FOSTER of Boston, Republican.

WILLIAM J. FRANCIS of Boston, Democratic.

JAMES J. Mellen of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Three.

Fifth Suffolk District.

Philip J. Feinberg of Boston, Democratic.

JOHN I. FITZGERALD of Boston, Democratic.

WILLIAM MOSCHELLA of Boston, Republican.

EDWARD A. SCIGLIANO of Boston, Democratic.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Three.

Sixth Suffolk District.

THOMAS F. DONOVAN of Boston, Democratic.

WILLIAM B. GALE of Boston, Republican.

JAMES W. HAYES of Boston, Democratic.

PATRICK J. MELLOY of Boston, Democratic.

THOMAS C. MURCH of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Three.

Seventh Suffolk District.

Seth F. Arnold of Boston, Republican.

NATHAN BARNES of Boston, Democratic.

GEORGE T. DALY of Boston, Democratic.

JAMES B. KENISTON of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

Joseph W. Wharton of Boston, Republican.

REPRESENTATIVES IN GENERAL COURT. Vote for Two.

Eleventh Suffolk District.

William P. Hickey of Boston, Democratic.

WILLIAM J. MANNING of Boston, Democratic.

MR. BARNES TALKS ON LABOR AND WAR

Member of British War Cabinet Points Out the Great Gains That Labor Has Made Under a Coalition Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLASGOW, Scotland.—During a recent visit to his constituency Mr. George N. Barnes, member of the War Cabinet, gave an address before a meeting of the Hutesontown Ward Committee in Glasgow in which he dealt with a number of questions connected with labor and the war.

The war, he said, overshadowed everything. If they won it they could revert to their pre-war activities. If they lost it, they would have to do what they were told. He himself had always been in favor of prosecuting the war until the cause of it had been removed. He was a member of the Labor Party, and it so happened that ever since the war began the Labor Party and labor generally, through their representative institutions, had been in favor of the war.

It was sometimes said that labor had no right to be in a coalition government, and that they had lost two or three years since they had taken part in the government of the country. Labor had, however, gained more during that period than during the two or three previous decades. He needed only to remind them of the Franchise Act and the education measures to prove this. With these they had power and knowledge, and with them he believed that the working folk in the country could go anywhere and do anything. When condemning the coalition government and the association of labor with the capitalists, they must remember that the capitalist, after all, had been obliged to go a good long way in the direction of labor.

Mr. Barnes went on to speak of the importance of considering the question of safeguarding and maintaining the higher standard of living which had come to the great mass of working people during the war. Some thought this could be solved by free trade, others by tariffs. He did not believe that either would help them in the position in which they would find themselves placed. Free trade considered only from the economic point of view, and assuming that other countries would adopt it and that they were to have continued peace in the world, was the best policy for any nation to adopt, because it enabled the nation that adopted it to apply its labor and capital generally in the production of those articles for which that country was best suited. But that did not exhaust the subject. A country in its national interests might decide to have industries, not because these could build up wealth but because these industries would contribute to the well-being of the largest number of men, women and children. The idea of simply engaging in industries that contributed most largely to the wealth in the country did not by any means fill the bill.

For a long time he had had the idea of running industries on what might be called a new plan which, though it might not be the best, he would like to see discussed. In the Whiteley report and recommendations there was the germ of a great idea which was capable of great expansion. He would run industries for the purpose of producing the largest possible amount of goods under the best conditions of labor and for the further purpose of getting the highest possible wages and best conditions of life for the workers. These he believed were the chief needs that should determine them as to the best industries they were going to protect, if they were going to protect any. After all, there was nothing positive in free trade. It was simply letting things alone. On the other hand, he did not believe that tariffs would only set up barriers behind which industries could hide and follow lackadaisical methods.

Mr. Barnes then gave agriculture as an illustration of the way in which they could protect industries that yielded something necessary for the welfare of the community and could enable it to pay a comfortable wage. While setting up machinery under the Whiteley report, he would have the government at the same time permit

anyone to send wheat into the country as cheaply as possible or buy wheat from foreign governments, and if the home agricultural industry could not be run so as to pay the comfortable wages to which he had referred, subsidize that industry direct from the State.

SCHOOL LANDS IN WESTERN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
REGINA, Sask.—Western provinces will press for the return of their natural resources. This decision was reached at a conference of the premiers of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba, held here, when a telegram was sent to the Prime Minister, Sir Robert B. Borden, asking him to set a date for a conference prior to Nov. 15, on the question of the transfer of natural resources, school lands and school land funds. Saskatchewan has a tremendous stake. The public accounts show that principal moneys held in trust by the Dominion Government, being the proceeds of school lands sold, amount in round figures to \$4,000,000. In addition there is a further sum of \$6,600,000 due the Dominion Government by the purchasers of school lands spread over a term of years. The Province receives from the Dominion Government 5 per cent and in some cases 6 per cent on these two amounts. In addition to the school land fund, there are 7,270,000 acres of ungranted school lands as at April, 1917, of which 3,000,000 acres are estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. No estimated value has been placed on the balance of 4,270,000 acres, as they are outside of organized territory and not surveyed.

Since the Province was created and granted autonomy in 1905, the Dominion Government has paid a cash annual subsidy based on population which at present amounts to \$562,000. In previous conferences between the western provinces and the Conservative government, the federal government claimed that if the natural resources of the Province were transferred to them, the annual subsidy would cease. The provinces contend, however, that inasmuch as the Dominion Government has alienated since 1905 some \$12,000,000 worth of land in Saskatchewan in the form of purchased homesteads and preemptions, the continuation of the subsidy will no more than offset the interest on the value of the land alienated. The transfer of natural resources involves far more than merely the return of the school lands. There are millions of acres of land in Northern Saskatchewan whose mineral wealth is most promising, but which have been scarcely prospected at all.

The Hon. J. A. Calder, Federal Minister of Immigration, is now working upon the new immigration policy. He has held a series of conferences here with the western premiers, at the conclusion of which a statement was made that each Province would evolve its own policy to be financed by the Dominion Government, with the understanding that in the main it would conform with the Dominion policy. British Columbia is the only Province which up till now has formulated its policy. The federal authorities will carry on all propaganda work outside of Canada.

STRIKERS OBEY ORDER TO RETURN

NORFOLK, Va.—Striking employees of the Chesapeake Telephone Company, which operates in Norfolk, Portsmouth, Newport News and throughout the Tidewater section of Virginia, returned to work on Friday after receipt of an order from the Postmaster-General saying that all employees on strike must report within 24 hours. The order declared that as the telephone lines of the nation were now under government control, strikes were not permissible. The demands of the electricians and operators, who walked out early on Thursday, he said, would be taken up by the Post Office Department and disposed of in the regular order of business.

NEGRO WOMEN'S MOTOR CORPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The motor corps of the National League for Women's Service has formed a motor corps for negro women, to serve officers engaged in regimental business.

LABOR CONDITIONS IN OREGON QUIET

President of the Portland Central Council Says That Relations Are Steadily Improving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
PORTLAND, Ore.—Relations between labor and its employers in Oregon are steadily improving, and are, indeed, on the whole, harmonious, in the view of Otto Hartwig, president of the Portland Central Labor Council, as expressed in a statement given to The Christian Science Monitor. "Labor conditions generally are good," said Mr. Hartwig. "Employers are getting a more humane view than formerly, and there is a disposition on each side to try to get the other's viewpoint. When differences arise, organized labor is disposed to make concessions, because our first consideration is to help win the war."

"The placing of women in work formerly done by men has given rise to some problems. In spite of the spirit of courage and helpfulness displayed by most people in the war emergency, there are still some men who will hire women at lower wages than they have been paying men for identical work. Our endeavor is to bring such employers to see the error of their ways. If women do as much and as well as men, they should receive equal pay. This is our stand."

"With regard to a proposal now before the State Industrial Welfare Commission to permit women to work later than 6 p. m. in employments now barred to them after that hour, we have taken no stand, but I feel sure that if this proposed action is necessary as a war measure, organized labor will interpose no objection. The proposal is to substitute a legal eight-hour day for women workers in the lines referred to for the present arrangement, but permit them to work the eight hours partly or wholly in the evening. I do not say that this would be a good plan to adopt permanently, but for the period of the war I feel sure we shall not object."

KENTUCKY SURVEY OF LABOR IS BEGUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Federal Community Labor Board in Louisville has begun a survey of the labor supply in this section of Kentucky by means of a circular letter which has been sent to all employers of labor. The letter states that while the board has the power to draw labor from non-essential employment for essential purposes, it has no desire to do so if this can be avoided by the voluntary action of employers. The letter states, however, that "the situation is now critical, and unless labor

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is voluntarily released for war work, drastic action must be taken. Eight thousand men are now needed at Stithton to complete the quarters for the soldiers now accommodated in tents."

Employers are asked to report immediately to the board the number of men adaptable as carpenters, pipe fitters, electricians, plumbers and common laborers they can release, and how many men can be replaced with women.

The letter asserts that it is absolutely necessary to replace men with women wherever possible in industrial lines.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

SASKATOON, Sask.—At a meeting of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and Telephone Operators it was unanimously decided to refuse the new scale of wages set by the provincial government following the report of the sub-committee of the Cabinet which investigated the grievances between the employees and heads of the Department of Telephones. E. Inglis, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, said that he had wired the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Telephones, refusing to accept the recent increase, which he said was very small, and to some employees meant no increase at all. He did not want a strike. His union was on record as opposed to strikes, but, nevertheless, the members in justice to their families could not accept the small sum granted them. He hoped that a board of conciliation would be granted, as the union members wished.

MENNONITES AND WAR LOAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

LETHBRIDGE, Alta.—Lethbridge city and district quota for the second Victory Loan is \$600,000 as against \$500,000 for the first loan. Last year the city and district raised \$972,000 and this year it is hoped to make the figure \$1,000,000 which would be \$400,000 over the quota. The quota for the Province of Alberta is raised from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000, of which the south will have to raise \$5,500,000. Representatives of the Mennonites in southern Alberta interviewed Sir Thomas White in Calgary, objecting to subscribing money for war purposes. They were assured that their subscriptions to the Victory Loan will be set aside for hospital and relief purposes. The quota for the Cardston district where the settlement is situated is \$300,000 this year.

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PROTEST AGAINST JOINT FUND DRIVE

Camp of Patriotic Order of Sons of America in Los Angeles Votes That "We Cannot Give to Sectarian Purpose in War"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—At a regular meeting of Washington Camp No. 1, Patriotic Order of the Sons of America, in this city recently, a resolution of protest was adopted against the combined war fund drive which is scheduled to take place during the week of Nov. 11. It reads as follows:

"Whereas: When the federal Constitution was submitted to the states for ratification in 1789, it contained no bill of rights. Thereon, the people held that certain precious liberties must be safeguarded. They expressly inhibited any encroachment upon the cornerstone of our government, that principle which led to the inception of our United States and which has conducted so materially to our peace, namely, the absolute separation of church and state and the guarantee of religious liberty.

"There being no bill of rights, the people expressed themselves by insisting upon and adopting, as their first amendment to the Constitution, that:

"Congress shall make no law respecting establishment of religion, or prohibiting the exercise thereof . . . ; and

"Whereas, the eminent American jurist, Judge Storey, in his work on the Constitution, has said, 'Half the calamities with which the human race has been scourged have arisen from a union of church and state; and

"Whereas, our martyred President, James A. Garfield, said: 'The separation of church and state in everything should be the fundamental principle of our government'; and 'It would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the nation, or of the state, to the support of sectarian institutions; and

"Whereas, it has come to our notice that there is a movement on foot to combine our war welfare work under one head, and by so doing the

Our Paris Service for the Boys "Over There"

HAMBURGER'S organization reaches across the sea to the boys in France, yes, to the very trenches of the American Expeditionary Forces.

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NEW CANADIAN LAND POLICY ANNOUNCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
VANCOUVER, B. C.—Speaking at a farewell banquet to Mr. F. C. Wade, K. C., the new Agent-General for Great Britain, the Hon. T. D. Pattullo, provincial Minister of Lands, made an important pronouncement in regard to the government's policy on land settlement.

He said the central idea of that policy was to turn to useful purposes, the vast areas of land in this province held idle and undeveloped by speculators with a view primarily to assisting the settlement of returned soldiers on the land.

"These large tracts of lands alienated by speculators," he declared, "are all being appraised and the owners required to list them for sale. If they refuse to sell at the appraised value they will be required to do settlement duties, in default of which they will be subject to a super tax which will in time become so burdensome that they will soon be compelled either to use the lands or allow them to be returned to the government, to be sold to bona fide settlers."

Soldiers were being given an opportunity to settle on these lands, and a quarter section valued, say at \$1260 for ordinary sale, would be sold to a soldier at \$500 less, with only \$73 paid down, he said. There were, in addition, free tracts for the soldiers. In the Skeena Valley district 100,000 acres had been set aside to be given to men who have worn the King's uniform. The land can be cleared for \$50 an acre and the government will assist in defraying this cost.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS GENERAL NEWS

FIRST DISTRICT
TEAMS IN ACTION

Radio School and Bumkin Island
Are Represented by Strong
Football Elevens in the First
United States Naval District

STANDING OF THE CLUBS

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Radio School	3	0	1.000
Bumkin Island	1	1	.666
Camp Plunkett	1	1	.500
Little Building	0	0	.000
Portland N. T. S.	0	0	.000
Portsmouth Marines	0	0	.000
Franklin Institute	0	0	.000
Rockland	0	0	.000
Hingham A. D.	0	1	.000
Camp Edgar	0	1	.000
Wentworth Institute	0	1	.000
Hingham N. T. S.	0	2	.000

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—This month promises to be a very active one for the football elevens representing the various naval stations in the first district of the United States. While there is no organized league, 13 teams are recognized as forming a sort of informal circuit, and it is expected that the team which makes the best record in this circuit will receive a trophy from the athletic committee of the division.

There are two teams which appear to be pretty strong organizations in this circuit and they are generally favored to battle for the trophy. They are the Radio School at Cambridge and the Bumkin Island eleven. The former team is just now leading with three straight victories to its credit, one of them being against Bumkin Island. Radio, however, had a much earlier start than did the sailors from Bumkin, and the followers of the latter team are predicting that before the season is over they will be fully as strong, if not stronger, than their Cambridge rivals.

Two games are to be played at Braves Field this afternoon which will count in the circuit. It will be the first time that teams have competed in a football double-header, and it is expected that there will be a good following on hand to see the contests. Hingham Naval Training Station will meet Camp Plunkett in one of them, while Bumkin Island will play Boston Section. Hingham has lost to Radio and Bumkin Island, while Camp Plunkett has lost to Radio and won from Wentworth Institute and is a favorite to defeat the Hingham boys. Boston Section has defeated Hingham Ammunition Depot, but does not appear to be as strong as Bumkin.

ONLY TWENTY TEAMS
IN SIX-DAY CONTEST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is expected that 20 teams will be the limit allowed to start in the international six-day "bicycle race" to be held in Madison Square Garden, Dec. 1-7. The riders who have sent in their names have requested that this limit be set by the promoters.

A meeting is to be held in Newark, N. J., tomorrow, at which time this question as well as the naming of the rules which will govern the competition will be decided upon. A joint committee of the National Association, the promoters of the race and six-day riders will attend this meeting.

SIDELINES

That is certainly a novel way of developing a football squad that Coach F. J. Murphy is using at Northwestern University.

Shiro Akahoshi, a Chinese student at the University of Pennsylvania, is trying for a position on the Red and Blue varsity eleven.

W. M. Withington, right tackle, is one of the strongest linemen on the University of Pennsylvania eleven. He was on the freshman team last year.

Football is proving very popular at the University of Minnesota this fall as Coach H. L. Williams has 16 football elevens within the S. A. T. C.

Raymond Archibald '19 has been elected captain of the Oregon Agricultural College S. A. T. C. football eleven for this fall. He is the only "O" man from the 1917 eleven trying for the team.

Gene Sullivan of the Marquette College football eleven has entered the Great Lakes Naval Training Station. Later he is to be transferred to the Municipal Pier at Chicago and will be a candidate for the eleven.

Coach A. R. Kennedy of the Camp Funston football eleven has been transferred to Chicago, where he is to establish headquarters for the promotion of athletics among the various Students Army Training Corps throughout the United States.

The University of Pennsylvania football kickers have been getting some valuable coaching from ex-Captain Greene of the 1906 varsity. He was one of the best punters that ever represented the Red and Blue.

John Maubetsch, one of the greatest line-plugging halfbacks that have ever represented the University of Michigan on the football field, is now coaching the candidates for the Naval Aviation eleven at Minneapolis, Minn.

Gonzaga University is another college in the United States that will have to elect a new football captain this fall. Lieut. Lyle Meehan, the captain-elect is serving the United States Army at the University of Idaho.

RETURN GAME AT
POLO GROUNDS

Garden City Air Service Depot
Eleven Meets Camp Upton for
Athletic Equipment Fund

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Much interest among the men stationed at the various army camps on Long Island is being displayed in the benefit football game to be played between the team representing Camp Upton and the team from the Air Service Depot this afternoon, at the Polo Grounds in New York City. The proceeds of the game will be turned over to Mrs. van Rensselaer, of New York, for the purchase of athletic equipment for the men in the air service.

This is a return game with the Camp Upton team, as the first game was played at Camp Upton, Oct. 26. In this game the team from this depot tied with Upton with a score of 0 to 0. In view of the fact that this was the first game of the season, and as the team had not been able to have sufficient time for practice, the results were entirely satisfactory.

On the showing the team made in its first game, the prospects for the season are very bright, and, provided troop movements do not take away some of the star players, it is probable that one of the best service teams in this part of the country can be developed. Time being called, ending the first half of the game, kept the aviation men from making a touchdown, as the air service team had the ball in its possession on Upton's three-yard line. Thirty seconds more and the team would have been able to add a touchdown to the score.

The men playing on the depot club are as follows: Lieutenant Dean, halfback and star on Huntington Preparatory School of Boston; Lieutenant Berg, fullback, freshman team at the University of Chicago; Sergeant Glover, star of Kentucky State University; Corporal Ellison, halfback, University of Arkansas; Sergeant Munson, star of freshmen team at the University of Minnesota; Sergeant Mitchell, halfback, Carlisle star; Corporal Williams, end, Pennsylvania Normal School; Private Poinboeuf, star, University of Louisiana and State Normal School; Hamilton, O.; Lieutenant Blain, center, University of Kansas and Ottawa University; Flying Cadet Dorrance, tackle for three years at the University of Michigan; Corporal Gress, guard, University of Pittsburgh; Flying Cadet Todd, quarterback, University of Kansas; Flying Cadet Connor, University of Montana for three years; Private Wunderly, star Eastern High School, Eastern Pa., and professional teams; Lieutenant Stuetz, Central Manual, Philadelphia; Sergeant Fowler, Woodlawn High School, New Jersey; Sergeant Pinner, for two years star of Agricultural and Mechanical College of North Carolina; Private Nesbit, star, High School, Sioux City, Ia.; Private J. V. Frost, Fordham University and Manhattan College; Private R. J. Frost, Manual Training High School, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Private Albrecht, professional and high school star; Lieutenant Doyle, University of Illinois and Kelly Field, Texas, team; Flying Cadet Boyer, William-Jewell College, Des Moines, Iowa, professional star; Corporal Green, professional star in Ohio; and Private Dalton, Williams Preparatory School, Lieut. F. B. Castator, formerly star player at Trinity College, is coach.

Both clubs have been strengthened considerably since the last game and the one scheduled for today promises to be a very closely contested affair, as each team is confident of winning.

TRIPLE TIE FOR
SECOND PLACE

F. J. Marshall Moves Up in the
International Chess Standing
by Defeating J. S. Morrison

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS

	Won	Dr.	Lost	Pts.
J. R. Capablanca	4	2	0	5
Oscar Chajnes	3	1	2	3½
Boris Kostich	3	1	2	3½
F. J. Marshall	3	1	2	3½
David Janowski	2	1	3	2½
R. T. Black Jr.	0	3	3	1½
J. S. Morrison	1	1	4	1½

NEW YORK, N. Y.—F. J. Marshall, United States champion, has moved up into a triple tie for second place in the championship standing of the International Chess Masters tournament which is being held under the auspices of the Manhattan Chess Club. The first seven rounds, or the first stage of the tournament, has now been completed, and J. R. Capablanca, the Cuban champion, is holding a lead of one and one-half games over the three players who are tied for second place.

Capablanca and Boris Kostich, the western and Serbian champion, are the only two players in the tournament who have not lost a game. The Cuban has been held to two drawn games, while the western champion has been held to five drawn contests, and has won only once.

Marshall secured his tie for second place by defeating J. S. Morrison, the Canadian champion, in their adjourned game in what proved to be the longest contest of the tournament as it lasted 84 moves.

Upon resumption of play between Marshall and Morrison, it transpired that the latter had sealed a move that was not his best. The result was that Marshall won his passed rook's pawn in return for one less valuable. This left the United States champion a pawn ahead, and with a position that required only careful handling in order to work out a victory.

MANY CHANGES IN
GRIDIRON DATES

Schedule of Football Games at
Mid-Western Colleges and
Cantonments Upset by Wide-
spread Canceling and Shifting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Due to the widespread canceling and shifting of games because of health board and military rulings, different mid-Western colleges and cantonments, the schedule of football games for today will be entirely different from the original plan.

The Intercollegiate Conference A. A. with interstate trips at last permitted, will conduct two games, but each is shifted from the originally scheduled gridiron. The University of Illinois will play Iowa State College at Iowa City, instead of Urbana, Ill., the latter being within the scope of the Illinois state health board ban on all athletic contests for this week. The same ban affected the Purdue University-University of Chicago game scheduled at Stagg Field, Chicago, and this latter contest has been transferred to Lafayette, Ind.

The trip of the University of Notre Dame, South Bend, Ind., to play the University of Nebraska eleven at Lincoln has been called off because of orders in Nebraska. The same order caused the cancellation of the first scheduled game in the service team's league in the Midwest, the Chicago Naval Reserve Auxiliary Officers Training School being scheduled for the trip to Omaha to play the U. S. Army balloon school there.

Canceling the Omaha service game left the very strong Chicago Naval Reserve team without a contest, but a game was arranged at the last minute against Northwestern University, which also had sustained a cancellation of its rescheduled contest against Ohio State University at Evanston. Ohio State was compelled to cancel because of conditions in that commonwealth. As the schedule now stands, and it is almost certain to be carried out, the Chicago Naval Reserve will play Northwestern University at Evanston. This probably will be the feature clash of the day, as the Purple held the Great Lakes Naval Training Station to a 0-to-0 tie at Great Lakes a week ago, and also as the two naval establishments of Great Lakes and Chicago Naval Reserve Officers School on the municipal pier, are great athletic rivals. Northwestern in the week since playing Great Lakes, however, has been unfortunate enough to lose the services of six men, all of them excellent football players, including the punter, G. D. Geis. Five of them were detached for other war service, one going to Great Lakes, and four to the Officers Training School at Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky.

One inter-service game of importance will be that of Camp Grant against Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., played at Rockford, Ill. Indiana University will play Camp Zachary Taylor at Indianapolis. The University of Minnesota will play the Carleton College-St. Olaf College combined S. A. T. C. team at St. Paul, Minn., instead of at Minneapolis as originally scheduled. It will be the second game the Gophers have played in St. Paul since 1897, and the shift from the other "Twin City" was caused by compliance with health board orders there. University of Wisconsin will play the Beloit College S. A. T. C. at Madison, the contest having been dated for the start of the football season, broken off, rescheduled and again broken off, because of the uncertain position in which the game found itself in the Middle West, until this week.

While revolver and pistol shooting is more or less a novelty on the station, the sailors and officers are far from unfamiliar with competitive shooting events. One of the best organized clubs at Great Lakes is the trap-shooting organization, which holds weekly shoots. In addition to this is the regular rifle practice of all enlisted men.

Again, the sailors in the armed guard and gunner's mate schools have been firing the big submarine guns—all of which develops marksmanship.

MASONIC LODGES'
PATRIOTIC SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEWARK, N. J.—An interesting and important event in New Jersey Masonic circles will be the patriotic service under the auspices of the Masonic lodges of the Oranges to be held in Grace Church, Orange, on Sunday.

Invitations have been sent to the grand master Masons of New Jersey and the Grand Lodge officers and to the Italian and French lodges of New York City and it is expected that representatives of these allied lodges will present their national colors at the time of the presentation of the United States flag.

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WASHINGTON HAS
A STRONG SQUAD

Coach R. B. Rutherford Is Build-
ing Varsity Football Eleven
From Inexperienced Players

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—One of the most formidable football teams that has ever worn the colors of Washington University appears to be under construction at the hands of Coach R. B. Rutherford, as weight and the speed appear to be present. A. H. Berger '19, halfback, has been chosen captain, and the scheme of play is being rapidly developed.

Captain Berger is calling the signals from the halfback position, an innovation rather startling to western football tradition. The Washington coach is throwing local precedent away in much of the work. The backs are not playing in any of the "diamond," "triangle" or other accepted formations, but crouch, the four in a line, shoulder to shoulder. As there is no double passing, the fumbling possibilities are cut in half. Direct passes from the snapper-back to the man who carries the ball will be the procedure.

The team is being steadily warned against that overconfidence that comes of smooth practice and the lack of any seasoned opponent in the first part of the season. In case the conference decision is adhered to, permitting all men in the Students Army Training Corps to play football, Urban Busick, former captain of the Washington team, will be added to the long string of powerful backfield eligibles. E. E. Simpson, former University of Wisconsin quarterback, will also be added to the team under that ruling. He has been a regular in practice.

The one weak spot on the team seems to be that of center. Thus far no candidate of the same caliber as the rest of the team has appeared for the position. Nor does Coach Rutherford seem, as yet, to be able to develop a man.

In a practice game with a team built up from former players in the Washington University training school detachment, five touchdowns were made against the army men in a single half. At present the team looks very good. It is made up, however, of men who last year were the stars of the High School League. Whether these youngsters can stand up under the pressure of a heavy collegiate eleven such as they must face in the Missouri Valley Conference struggle is a question.

REVOLVER SHOOTS FOR
GREAT LAKES N. T. S.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Great Lakes Naval Training Station has secured the national outdoor revolver championships of the United States. They will be held tomorrow and Nov. 10 on the big range at Camp Logan, an integral part of the station.

Sailors and officers at Great Lakes who are handy with this weapon are invited to take part, and doubtless several hundred will compete in the various tournaments.

All outdoor shooting is at 50 yards. Among the various events are the open revolver tourney, pistol tourney, military arms tourney, pocket revolver and automatic tourney, novice tourney and special matches.

Lieut. J. S. Wierzbowski, officer in charge of the Great Lakes rifle range, is handling arrangements for this national event.

While revolver and pistol shooting is more or less a novelty on the station, the sailors and officers are far from unfamiliar with competitive shooting events. One of the best organized clubs at Great Lakes is the trap-shooting organization, which holds weekly shoots. In addition to this is the regular rifle practice of all enlisted men.

Again, the sailors in the armed guard and gunner's mate schools have been firing the big submarine guns—all of which develops marksmanship.

ONE REGULAR ON
THE DRAKE SQUAD

Coach M. B. Banks, Former
Syracuse University Athlete,
Is Building a Football Team
From New Players This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
DES MOINES, Ia.—Drake University's new coach, M. B. Banks, Syracuse University '08, who was a four-year man in football, track and baseball at the New York University, is building a football team out of raw material. Most of the men he has to work with have had nothing but high-school experience in the gridiron game.

The coach has only one of last year's regulars on his squad. That player is D. Holliday '20, who was the star of the 1917 eleven. He is a backfield man, and is a terrific line-plunger.

In addition to Holliday in backfield, Coach Banks has Harold Ebert '21, last year at the State University of Ohio; Carroll Clark '22; Daryl Johns '22, an East Des Moines high track man, who never played football until this year; Ivo Nigemyer '22, brilliant quarterback of Fort Madison High; Albert Neiswanger '22, a member of last season's Iowa Wesleyan College eleven; J. C. Sheppard '22, who attended the University of Michigan last season; Ralph Cline '21, of Indianapolis High, and C. E. Brown '22, a star with Boone High.

Coach Banks has not assigned the men to any permanent position in the backfield, but is switching them about. However, it is almost certain that Nigemyer or Clark will hold the quarterback place permanently. Holliday also has one position, probably fullback, clinched.

In the line Robert McIntyre '22, is the only certainty. He will play center. The candidates for the guard assignments are Dale Roderick '22, James Welch '22, N. E. Mahaffa '22, Paul Hornaday '22, Phillip Stong '19, who has had experience on Drake scrub teams for the past two seasons, and Clyde Calk '22, a star basketball player with Afton High, but with little football experience. Frank Frame '22, also is a candidate for either a guard or center.

Trescott Long '22, Ward Hornaday '22, Chauncey McKinley '22, Frank Meehan '22, and G. H. Sutton '22, are the most promising candidates for the tackles.

Two men for the ends will be chosen from Frank Lorey '22, Harold Nims '22, Courtney Hickman '22, and V. W. Caris '22, both members of the Blue and White freshman team last year; Curtis Gregory '21, a last year scrub; Dean Stockham '22, and Robert Goode '22.

The first game of the year was a hastily arranged one with Des Moines College, which Drake won, 35 to 7. The Blue and White players had been practicing for two weeks and were in fairly good shape, but the muddy field and the rain in which they played did not enable the coaches to get much of an insight into their material.

Drake has the largest squad this year that has reported to a coach since the fall of 1914. However, the material is light. The Blue and White eleven, when it is finally chosen, will weigh only a little more than the average high school team.

Restrictions have caused the cancellation of the scheduled contests with Penn College, Camp Dodge, and the University of Missouri last month. The remainder of the schedule follows:

Nov. 2—Grinnell College at Drake; 8—Washington University at St. Louis; 16—St. Louis College at Drake; 23—Lowa State College at Drake.

WASHINGTON HAS 14 IN SERVICE

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Washington Club, last of the American League baseball teams to respond to President B. B. Johnson's request for its loyalty roster, has reported 14 men in active service, 10 in the army and four in the navy.

AWARD TROPHIES
TO YACHTSMEN

Yacht Racing Union of Massa-
chusetts Gives Out Champion-
ships—Tie for Green Trophy

BOSTON, Mass.—Championship awards in the Yacht Racing Union of Massachusetts were made Wednesday night at the South Boston Yacht Club, as well as championships won in the South Boston club last season. In each class there were two prizes.

It was announced that the tie in class I between the Wanderer VII and the Louise, racing for the Green trophy, may be sailed off when the boats begin the second season's racing for that trophy.

Championship winners in the South Boston Yacht Club follow:
Class B, Robin Hood; class H, Sentinel, H. F. Aaron; class K, Sally XI; class I, Wanderer VII.

The standing of union boats as announced by Secretary-Treasurer Howard Gannett follows:

Class A—Nutmeg II, F. J. M. South, 51; Virginia, C. L. Joy, 37; Chewink, H. W. Fritzel, 18; Tartan, J. A. Will, 17; Eleanor, W. L. Jefferson, 2; Vankeen P. I. Edward Van Pelt, 2; Limosa, Peter Crox, 2; Urechin, A. L. Lynch, 2.

Class B—Robin Hood, G. H. Rolt, 90; Sintram, Paul Murphy, 70; Phantom, Jenkins brothers, 61; Lethe, F. E. Dawes, 57; Gypsy, C. E. Benton, 55; Illusion, G. D. Chasler, 46; Radiant, J. E. Lewis, 32; Clarita, George Walters, 12; Tunipoo, W. C. Treat, 3; Vim, A. G. Hoel, 2.

Victory Class—Sally XI, A. E. McGarry, 23; Lady, F. W. Harrington, 22; Shamrock, Peter Jackson, 25; Demon, Norris Willey, 19; Bandit, Charles Thomas, 16.

Class I—Wanderer VII, 107; Louise, P. A. Green, 107; Bonito, W. D. Lane, 101; Dorchen II, A. W. Finlay, 89; Reina, W. P. Karshick, 82; Moslem II, H. N. Bloomfield, 74; Acanthus, A. V. Cogan, 68; Moose, B. H. Colby, 57; Cheroot, P. H. Dacey, 49.

Winthrop-Hingham 15-foot class—Vixen, H. H. Griggs, 56; Dasher, H. F. Winslow, 51; Comet, J. B. Bergman, 49; Blitzen, Frank Mitchell, 42; Francor, H. F. Burroughs, 31; Marwinder II, George McNary, 26; Dancer, R. F. Wells, 10; Usona II, Richard Partridge, 2.

AMERICANIZATION
CONFERENCE IS HELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CONCORD, N. H.—A state conference on Americanization took place Thursday at the headquarters of the New Hampshire Americanization Committee in State House Annex. All superintendents of schools and members of school boards had been invited, and most of the cities and towns were represented.

Miss Mary Mugan, assistant superintendent of schools in Fall River, Mass., gave a practical demonstration of teaching the English language to the non-English speaking. General Streeter, chairman of the committee, outlined the Americanization program as it affects about 14,000,000 people who immigrated to this country during the last 13 years prior to the war. "These millions of non-English speaking people," he said, "coming here within the last 20 years, many of whom cannot speak, write or read a word of the national language, will have enormous influence in settling the gravest questions that have ever arisen in this country."

RAILWAY CONTRACT APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company has approved the contract with the government drawn up by the representatives of the company. It provides for a standard compensation of \$2,103,589 annually.

NEW STEAMER LAUNCHED

SOUTH PORTLAND, Me.—The fourth launching of 3500-ton steamers of the Ferris type from the ways of the Cumberland Shipbuilding Company took place on Thursday, when the Lewiston was sent into the waters of Casco Bay. The launching was private.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

ENGLISH WOOL
TRADE AFFAIRS

Necessity of Increasing Production on Government Account Is a Paramount Issue—Slubbing Dyeing on Civil Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England (Oct. 3).—As the result of representations made by the trade, the Army Council order to carry out the process of slubbing dyeing on civil work without a permit issued by the director of Wool Textile Production has been virtually suspended. An official communication concerning the conference which was held between the representatives of the slubbing dyers and spinners and the Wool Department states that the necessity of at once increasing production on government account was recognized by all present, the point at issue being the best method of securing increased production. It was agreed that the steps the trade were taking should satisfactorily meet the demands, provided that labor were retained and coal supplies not appreciably reduced. The desirability of maximum production was emphasized, and the trade representatives present undertook that each firm would carry out the maximum amount of government work possible, and always give such work preference over civil production. Meanwhile the slubbing dyeing order issued on Sept. 13 will not be put into operation, and it will be unnecessary to apply for permits. The order, however, will not be withdrawn, but will be somewhat amended and retained, so that it may be brought into operation if necessity arises. The order will be a protection to firms who have to neglect civil contracts in order immediately to undertake government work. A small committee of the trade is being set up to assist the department in the matter. This compromise is regarded as satisfactory by the trade, and it is to be regretted that an opportunity of consultation was not given in the first instance, before the order was drafted. Much trouble would have been saved thereby, and some ill feeling avoided. Negotiations are still in progress between the Board of Control of Wool Textile Production and the Ministry of National Service on the question of recruiting in the industry. It was announced some time ago that the Ministry of National Service had agreed to suspend recruiting in the industry until Sept. 30. Pending the result of representations which the Army Council have made to the Ministry of National Service in support of the case put forward by the Board of Control, the Ministry have agreed to continue the suspension of recruiting until further notice.

The East India Wool Trade Committee, a body composed chiefly of Liverpool importers and brokers, which is at present controlling the distribution of East India wool on behalf of the government, has submitted to the Board of Trade, the India Office, the Contracts Departments of the War Office, the Ministry of Reconstruction, and other departments a report on trade policy after the war.

Among other things, the committee recommend that for a period of not less than five years after the termination of hostilities all wool and hair shipped from India and the Persian Gulf be sent to the United Kingdom for sale, and further, for the regulation of supplies to "our allies, neutrals, and eventually our present enemies, so soon as supplies prove sufficient," control by license be instituted, and the East India Wool Trade Committee "be recognized as a body competent to be entrusted under the supervision of the British Government with the task of recommending the necessary permits." These recommendations do not at all meet with the approval of the wool trade generally, and two important representative bodies, the British Wool Trade Federation and the Skin, Short and Foreign Wool Committee have formally protested against them on the ground that the whole purport and intention is the continuation of government control for five years after the termination of the war.

The latest information concerning South American wool is that the original buying commission of five firms appointed by the United States Government has been superseded by two buyers, stated to be Mr. J. Wilcock and Mr. J. Koshland, who are to be paid a salary for their services. This change does not meet the grievance of British firms with South American branches, who see themselves, like many American firms, forced out of business in these markets for the remainder of the war, with the possibility of losing hard-won connections as a consequence. They are asking why the United States Government could not make use of the existing trade organization for its purchases, and their case is being taken up by the British Wool Federation, which is endeavoring to enlist the sympathy of the British Government on their behalf.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
Nov.	1.17 1/2	1.18	1.15	1.15 1/2
Dec.	1.16 1/2	1.16 1/2	1.12 1/2	1.13
Jan.	1.19	1.20 1/4	1.14 1/2	1.15 1/4
Oats—				
Nov.	.68	.68 1/2	.67	.67 1/2
Dec.	.67 1/2	.68 1/4	.66	.66 1/4
Jan.	.68 1/2	.68 1/2	.65	.65 1/2
Pork—				
Nov.	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
Dec.	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
Jan.	24.90	24.90	24.90	24.90
Lard—				
Nov.	26.37	26.30	26.37	26.37
Dec.	26.37	26.30	26.37	26.37
Jan.	26.37	26.30	26.37	26.37

NEW YORK STOCKS

Friday's Market

Am Best Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	44 1/4	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Am Car & Fwy	86	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Am Loco	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Smelters	85	85 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2
Am Sugar	110 1/4	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Anaconda	70	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Atchafalaya	92	92 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Bald	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
B & O	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Beth Steel	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
B R T	41	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Crucible Steel	167	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Crescent	64 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Che & Ohio	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
C M & St P	49 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Chl R I & Pac	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
C R I & P 5%	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
China	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Corn Prod	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Crucible Steel	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Cuba Cane	31 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2	80 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Erle	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Gen Motors	129 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Goodrich	57	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Gr Nor pfd	94 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Inspiration	54 1/2	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Kennecott	40	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Max Motor	35	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Mer Marine pfd	121 1/2	121 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Mex Pet	167	167 1/2	166 1/2	166 1/2
Middle	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Mo Pac cfs	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y C & H	79	79 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
N Y N H & H	39	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Nor Pacific	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Penn	48	48 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pierce-Arrow	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pan-Am Pet	67 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Ray Cons	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Refrigerator	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Rep I & Steel	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
So Pac	103	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
So Ry	30 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Standard Oil	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Texas Co	187	187 1/2	186 1/2	186 1/2
Union Pacific	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
U S Rubber	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U S Steel	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
U S Steel pfd	112 1/2	112 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Utah Copper	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
West Pac Corp	19	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Western Union	90	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Weymouth	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Willamette	24 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

Total sales \$26,900 shares.
*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3 1/2%	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1st 4s	97.48	97.40	97.38	97.40
Lib 2d 4s	97.16	97.12	97.10	97.12
Lib 3d 4s	97.16	97.10	97.08	97.10
Lib 4th 4s	97.16	97.10	97.08	97.10
Lib 5th 4s	97.16	97.10	97.08	97.10

BOSTON STOCKS

(Friday's Closing Prices)

	Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Last
m Tel	102 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
m Chem com	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	
m Wool com	46 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	
m Zinc com	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
m Zinc pfd	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
m Arizona com	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
m G & W com	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	
m Both Fish	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
m Boston Elev	31	31	30 1/2	30 1/2	
m Boston & Sup	25 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	
m Cal & Ariz	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
m Cal & Hecla	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
m Copper Range	48	48	47 1/2	47 1/2	
m Davis Daly	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
m East Butte	19 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
m Fairbanks	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
m Granby	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
m Greene-Can	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	
m I Creek com	52 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	
m Isle Royale	23 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
m Lake Umbagog	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
m Mass Elev pfd	13 1/2	13 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
m Mass Gas	8 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
m May-Old Colony	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
m Meadow	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
m N Y N H & H	39	39	38 1/2	38 1/2	
m North Butte	14 1/2	14 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
m Old Dominion	41 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	
m Oscoda	10 1/2	10 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	
m Pond Creek	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
m Shannon	4	4	3 1/2	3 1/2	
m Swift & Co	115 1/2	115 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	
m United Fruit	144 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	
m United States	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
m U S Smelting	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	
m Utah Cons	9 1/2	9 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	

NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	39 1/2	40 1/2
Aetna Explos	74 1/2	75 1/2
Barnett O & S	1 1/2	1 1/2
Big Ledge	3 1/2	3 1/2
Boston & Mont	44 1/2	45 1/2
Butte Detroit	3 1/2	3 1/2
Calumet & Jer	4 1/2	4 1/2
Canada Cop	11 1/2	11 1/2
Cash Boy	4	4
Chv Motors	145	145
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2
Curtiss	30	30 1/2
Emerson	2	2 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Glenrock	3 1/2	3 1/2
Goldfield Cons	17	17
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houston Oil	75	75
Howe Sound	4 1/2	4 1/2
Island Oil	3 1/2	3 1/2
Jeune Verre	5 1/2	5 1/2
Jumbo	1 1/2	1 1/2
Kerr Loco	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	2 1/2	2 1/2
Magnum Copper	33 1/2	34 1/2
Marathon	40 1/2	41 1/2
McKinn Dar	40 1/2	41 1/2
Merritt	22 1/2	23 1/2
Midwest Oil	102	104
Midwest Refining	122	124
Okla P & R	9 1/2	9 1/2
Okmulgee	2 1/2	2 1/2
Pac-Tungsten	1 1/2	1 1/2
Parsons	14	14
Sapulpa Ref	7 1/2	7 1/2
Sequoyah Oil	2 1/2	2 1/2
Singlar Gulf	21 1/2	22 1/2
Standard Motor	8 1/2	9 1/2
Stanton	13 1/2	13 1/2
Submarine Boat	13 1/2	13 1/2
United Motors	32 1/2	33 1/2
Un Verde Ext	56	56
U S Steam	5 1/2	5 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2	2 1/2
Wright Martin	5 1/2	5 1/2

GERMAN MONEY INFLATION

ZURICH, Switzerland.—The German Reichsbank has issued bank notes to the amount of 2,000,000,000 marks (a mark, before the war, was worth 28.8 cents) in the last four weeks, according to the Neueste Nachrichten of Munich. This newspaper says this was caused by the hoarding of bank notes by the people, and points out that if German conditions do not change, a financial catastrophe is inevitable.

FINANCIAL WORLD
AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Problems of Readjustment and Reconstruction Now Loom Large—Finances of the Bel-ligerents—Money Market

With the advent of peace comes the problem of readjustment and reconstruction. This economic subject is now occupying a very large share of attention, although armistice and peace negotiations still are uppermost in all discussions. The financial problem confronting the nations of the world looms large. It is even greater than it has been at any time during the war.

The action of the United States Steel Corporation directors this week in reducing the extra dividend from 3 per cent to 2 per cent for the quarter is a straw which tells which way the industrial wind is blowing in the United States at least. War profits are a thing of the past. Industrial concerns have greatly expended their surplus accounts during the last four years, and are in strong financial position. The action of the United States Steel Corporation in reducing the extra payment is taken to mean that it does not intend to distribute all of its earnings among shareholders, or even as large a proportion of them as formerly, but will conserve them and be in position to continue regular payments during the leaner periods which may follow. Expectation that other concerns would follow the lead of the Steel Corporation probably had much to do with the selling of securities which occurred after the announcement was made of the reduced extra dividend. However, much conservatism has been exercised by all companies in the matter of dividend distributions so that a drastic reduction in payments may not occur, particularly since most of them are in such strong financial position.

Money market conditions were mostly responsible for the decline which took place early in the week in the securities markets, but there were good rallies later, influenced largely by splendid war news. The broad feature in the general money market remains the continuing effort of the money powers in New York to curb an expansion in relation to the security market and further to squeeze back the loan area to approximately what it was when the first cautions were uttered in the first week of September. Stock exchange cooperation in this respect is reported to have taken the form of requesting about a dozen New York houses to reduce their borrowings to former proportions, which would put conditions in what is regarded as proper shape all round by the advent of the enlarged margin rules next week. At the same time the ruling that persons from other cities seeking to trade in New York must look for desired credits in their home communities will tend to lessen the burden on New York and help check the drift of surplus funds in that direction.

Although Germany's financial position is desperate, it is believed that this is only one reason that she sued for peace. If Germany could continue the war on the battlefield successfully, her financiers would find a way out of the present difficulty, so that the army could obtain necessary supplies. Other things besides finances are bothering Germany now. Isolated, and contained within herself, Germany's war financing has been largely a matter of bookkeeping. This could go on indefinitely between the German people as creditors and the German Government as debtor. When the war is over, Germany's finances will meet their debacle; when it is found the country has mortgaged the greater part of its national wealth. Having lost all trade connections with the outside world, solution of her financial problems will be absolutely hopeless, bankers say. Isolation of the German people has this advantage in that her debt is owed among themselves. The settlement is entirely their own internal problem. Much of the debt will be owned by the rich, the corporations and the profiteers. To impose such taxes that will fall on all the people as to pay not only interest on the debt, but ultimate redemption of the debt itself, is inconceivable. The government that will supersede that of the Kaiser in Germany, if it does not actually resort to repudiation, will have to impose such a levy on capital, represented now largely by government bonds, as will virtually amount to confiscation. This will result in the money classes in Germany having paid for the cost of the war, and lost their money in the venture.

What is of more concern to the outside world is how Germany is to be made to pay indemnities for damage done in this war. Germany has not enough gold in the country to begin to pay for these damages. Practically all the gold in the country—about \$700,000,000—lies in the Reichsbank. If the Allies impose a big indemnity, spread over a number of years, this will fall upon the people through a taxation they cannot avoid, and which will be in itself severe enough to preclude the burden of an internal debt.

On Jan. 1, 1914, the French public debt was \$7,753,000,000. In July, 1914, a 3 1/2 per cent issue of \$161,000,000 was floated, and 40 times over-subscribed. This last issue was merged into the defense loan of March, 1915. Conversion privileges on loans during the war have reduced the pre-war debt to \$5,145,000,000. The total authorized war expenses up to the end of this year are \$32,028,000,000, of which

\$10,671,000,000 were voted in 1918. The progressive cost of waging war is observed in each of the warring countries. Average credits in the first five months of the war were \$344,000,000 monthly, compared with \$889,000,000 this year. It is estimated that actual expenses are generally 20 per cent below credits voted.

To pay for war expenses, the French Treasury borrowed \$15,746,500,000 through interior loans of \$6,437,400,000, defense bonds of \$5,290,600,000, other obligations of \$139,800,000, and advances by the Bank of France and Bank of Algiers totaling \$3,883,000,000. To this must be added \$5,135,600,000 borrowed from other countries, including England and the United States, so that the total French war debt to date is \$20,882,400,000. The grand total of the debt is, therefore, \$36,025,400,000. From this must be deducted \$32,200,000 redeemed by the sinking fund. If the revenues of the country, which in the four years since the beginning of the war have amounted to \$4,400,000,000, are added to the war debt incurred, the total of funds raised during the war comes within approximately 80 per cent of the voted credit.

The total subscription to the fourth Liberty Loan in the United States of \$6,866,416,300 is nearly \$2,000,000,000 more than the greatest popular single loan heretofore floated by any belligerent nation. The great issue heretofore was that of Great Britain, in January, 1917, which amounted to \$4,910,000,000 in new money. This was principally a 5 per cent loan. Since the Great Britain has been financing the war through 4 per cent and 5 per cent national war bonds, a continuous offering of relatively short issues. The total of these national war bonds issues to date is approximately \$6,000,000,000.

The United States third Liberty Loan amounted to \$4,176,000,000 and the second Liberty Loan to \$3,800,000,000.

The next largest single bond issue by a belligerent was the eighth German War Loan of last spring, which amounted to \$3,690,000,000.

France's greatest popular loan was heretofore the national loan offered in November, 1915, which brought in \$1,100,000,000. France has just had another popular loan, termed the "Liberation Loan," the result of which has not yet been announced. Subscriptions may exceed this figure, flushed as the French are over prospects of victory.

Russia's greatest popular loan was her "Liberty Loan," floated last April, by which \$1,500,000,000 was raised.

Italy's great war loan of last January raised \$1,158,000,000.

Austria's seventh war loan of last summer amounted to \$1,177,000,000.

CRUCIBLE STEEL'S
YEAR'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Crucible Steel Company's income account for the fiscal year ended Aug. 1, 1918, compares:

	1918	1917
Prof at war tax	\$19,889,225	\$3,777,989
Rep. dep	5,759,000	2,384,000
Int on corp bds	368,098	135,729
Sub cos	13,812,127	1,529,770
Net profits	1,750,000	\$5,812,500
Pfd divs	1,750,000	1,750,000
Surplus	\$12,062,127	7,342,270

*Decrease. †Equal to \$4

TRADE PROBLEMS IN MASSACHUSETTS

New State Chamber of Commerce Plans to be Active in Considering Questions That May Arise After the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Functions of the newly formed Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, which grew out of the old State Board of Trade, were outlined at its first meeting on Wednesday by President Frank W. Whitaker, who said they should be "to consider those problems which are of special state-wide interest as distinguished from the purely local matters. It is obvious that only by concerted action of organizations representing every section of the State can the best results be obtained. No one organization, having but a small minority of the business men of the State in its membership, can fairly claim to represent the whole State, and there can be no true cooperation without representation."

"The work and interests of the Chamber," he continued, "will be engrossed for the immediate future, as in the past four years, by the problems arising out of the greatest war the world has ever known, and in which we are now participants. The war has brought with it a situation in which we find labor demanding and receiving unheard-of wages. Our industries are undertaking the task of turning from the production of so-called 'non-essentials' or other goods which do not contribute directly to the winning of the war, and are producing guns, munitions and equipment of war. With each passing day our business affairs are being centralized in the hands of the government, or under government supervision, yet we willingly cooperate realizing that 'in union there is strength.' The extent to which the government is entering into the business life of the nation would have been considered incredible before the war. Centralized power in our present emergency, however, is undoubtedly wise and necessary."

"We stand with open hands to back up our boys that victory may quickly crown their heroic efforts. We must consider, however, that when the war is over, and readjustment to peace conditions becomes possible, there will be presented to the Chamber many problems which will tax it to the utmost to aid in solving. Among these, and not the least important, will be the questions of our international relations and participation in a League of Nations; the sound development of our growing merchant marine; rehabilitation of our wounded soldiers, and reabsorption into industry of more of the untrained; and the important problems of our internal affairs and economic conditions, including conservation of our natural resources, the ultimate ownership of our railroads and public utilities, our transportation problems, a better balanced agricultural development, the relation of capital and labor, and many other questions of like nature."

Speaking of lack of organization among business interests, Mr. Whitaker said: "Massachusetts is a most highly organized State in many respects, but in other important relations there is lack of coordination between elements whose interests are mutual. Our philanthropies and our charities are organized. Labor is organized to a high degree and is constantly perfecting its organization and thereby improving its power and influence. The business interests of the State, on the other hand, have generally failed to develop the high degree of cooperative effort which seems to me to be necessary to protect the vital interests of the Commonwealth by which alone we may attain the best and highest degree of economic welfare."

EXPLORER OFFICIALLY REPORTS TO CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau
OTTAWA, Ont.—Mr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commander of the Polar expedition which left Canada in June, 1913, has officially reported to the Department of Naval Service in Ottawa. The expedition carried 13 specialists and these came from practically all over the world, including Canada, New Zealand, Australia, England, France, Denmark and the United States. The universities represented on the expedition were Toronto, McGill, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Yale, State College of Iowa, Oxford, Glasgow, Paris and Edinburgh, while Harvard was represented by the leader of the party.

Mr. Stefansson has left for New York where he will start a lecture tour, the entire proceeds being devoted to the Canadian Red Cross. The Deputy Minister of the Marine Department, Mr. DeBarat, has expressed the department's satisfaction with the results of the five years' work in the north. The amount of data accumulated was enormous and the publication of the scientific matter will shortly be commenced.

REMOVAL OF OFFICIAL SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—William Marion Reedy, single-tax leader in Missouri, has demanded the resignation or removal of the State Secretary of Agriculture, Jewell Mayes, on the ground that the secretary has used his authority as a state official to promote his personal opposition to the single-tax. Articles in the Missouri Clip Sheet, a Board of Agriculture publication, are cited by Mr. Reedy in support of his statements. The articles advise

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ATTRACTIVE suburban residence built by professional architect and in best taste; in thorough manner, which business conditions compel to sell. Would take small country place for equity or sell on very easy terms. Contains all modern conveniences; in perfect repair; fine lawn; modern, to be far from the city. HARTFARM AGENCY, 430 Old South Bldg., Boston.

Washington, D. C., Real Estate
FOR SALE—A well built, partly furnished private residence in best northwest section of 12 rooms, 2 baths, modern improvements; price \$12,000. Address EDW. H. WOOD & GARRETT, 1231 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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farmers to vote against the single-tax amendment on Nov. 5. Secretary Mayes has long been known for his opposition to the single-tax theory.

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Lake Leman

"Never have painters, without excepting even Sechan, Dielerle, and Despléchin, or Thierry and Cambon, arranged a scene with so marvelous a regard for effect as that which is found at Evian by the simple chance of nature," Théophile Gautier says in "Journeys in Italy," translated from the French by Daniel B. Vermilye.

"From the height of a terrace shaded by great trees, one perceives an abyss; on approaching the parapet and looking down, one sees the tops of lesser trees and the roofs disfigured by tiles of wood or flat stones of the village below. This first plane, of a warm, vigorous tone, forms a most excellent set-off. It terminates in boats with slender prows, masts of salmon color, with clewed-up mainsails which are resting themselves on the shore. The second plane is the lake, and the third is the mountains of Switzerland, which unroll themselves for a stretch of a dozen leagues.

"These are the grosser lineaments of the scene; but that which the pencil can probably more powerfully depict than the pen is the color of the lake. The most glorious summer sky is assuredly less pure and less transparent. The rock-crystal and the diamond are not more limpid than the virgin water descending from neighboring glaciers.

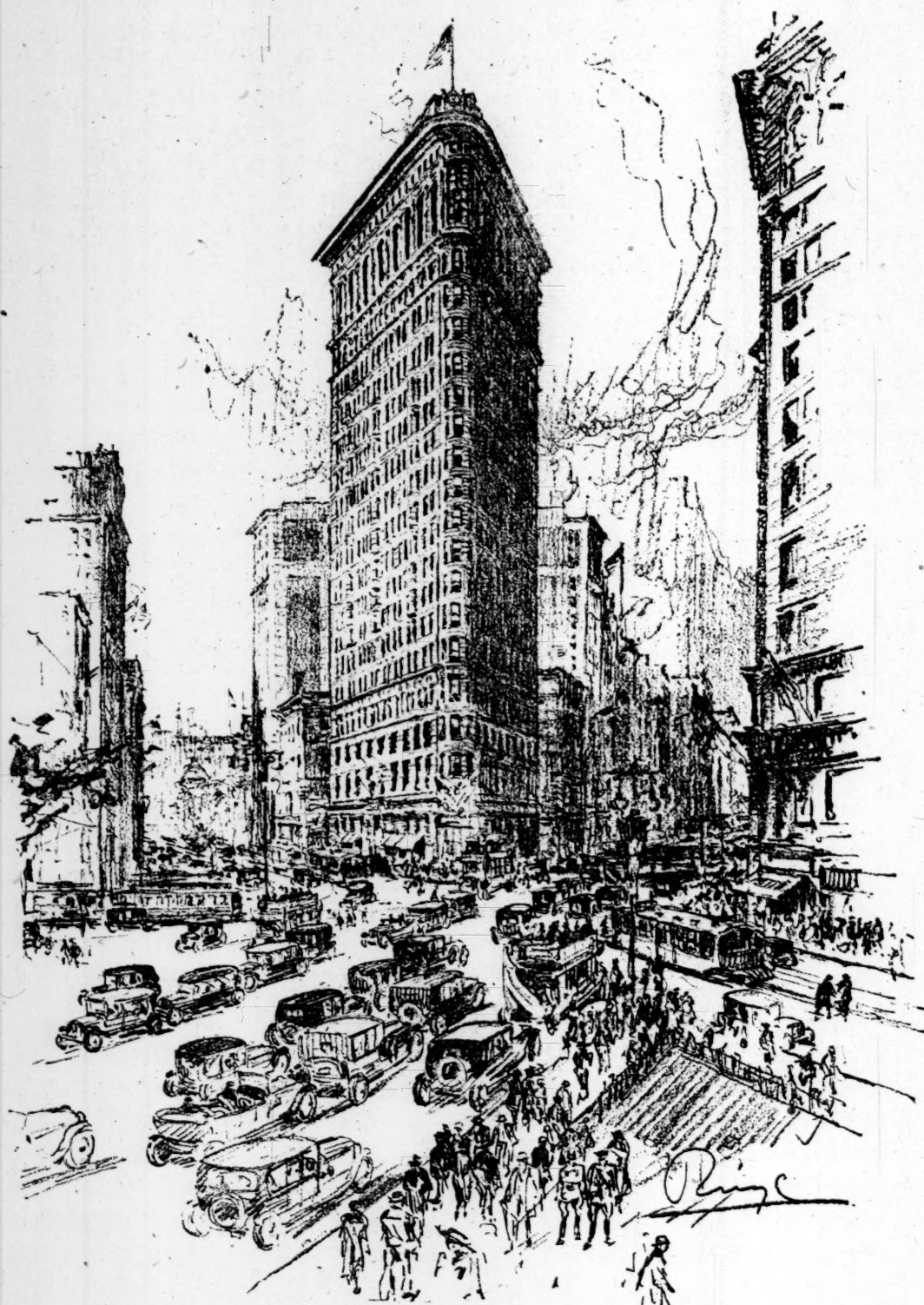
"The distance, the greater or less depth, the play of light, give to it vaporous, ideal, impossible tints, which seem to belong to another planet; the cobalt, the ultramarine, sapphire, turquoise, the azure of the most beautiful eyes, have shades which are dull in comparison with it.

"Some reflections from the wing of the kingfisher; some iris on the mother-of-pearl of certain shells alone give an idea of it, or some distant clypeus and blue tints in the pictures of Paradise by Breughel.

"One asks oneself if it is water and sky, or the azure mist of a dream that one has before him; the air, the earth and the wave are reflected and mingled in the strangest fashion. Often a boat, drawing after it its shadow of dark blue, reveals to you that what you have taken for an opening in the sky is really a bit of the lake.

"The mountains assume unimaginable shades, pearl and silver grays and rose tints, hortensia and lilac, blue ashes like the ceilings of Paul Veronese; here and there some white spots scintillate—they are Lausanne, Vevey, Villeneuve. The shadow of the mountains reflected in the water is so pure in tone, so transparent, that one cannot longer distinguish the meaning of objects; the slight chill of silver which hems the banks of the lake is necessary in order to recover it. Above the first chain the Tooth of Morel shows its two whitish prongs.

"It is at this point that the Rhone enters the lake."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Sharp Prow of the Flatiron

"What is so gay as a day in New York, especially if it be in October!" exclaims John C. Van Dyke, appraising in "The New York Times" with an artist's eye, what he calls the Monet coloring of the city.

"How the color does crop out at every turn—is brought out perhaps with some extra sharpness because of the clear light! Everything shows color. And seldom do you find the same tone repeated. The buildings, alongside of which run the elevated roads from the Battery to the Harlem River, are often alike in structure but seldom in hue. They differ each from the other by a tone or a shade. Stone, brick, cement, terra-cotta—no one could name or count the hundreds or even thousands of different tints and shades they show. To the unobservant the high mass of the Flatiron, the spires of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and Diana's Tower of the Madison Square Garden are alike in hues; but neither in local color nor in texture are they the same. When the straight shafts of sunset are striking them and the light upon them is reflected, the hues may be, in one saffron, in another pink, in the third salmon-colored. Just so the morning sun falling upon the tall towers of the Brooklyn Bridge leaves a different stain from that upon the turrets of the Park Row Building or the great glass walls of the Singer Tower.

"Everywhere one goes, up or down the city, this prodigality of color shows. Sometimes it appears in large patches like the red mass of the Produce Exchange, the gray mass of the sky-scrapers at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, or the green mass of the Central Park; but more often the coloring is in spots here and there, and counts only as variation in the prevailing note. For there is a prevailing note, a blend in this riot of hues. It requires distance, however, to see it. Close to view many of the colors in houses, signs, vehicles, costumes, fly at you, and are perhaps so intense that you turn away with dazed eyes only to see the complementary color in the very next object. Under the bright October sun every hue jumps to its highest pitch and apparently every shadow sinks to its lowest depths.

"But October, with its bright light and high color, has also its lilac or purple haze that blends all colors into one tone and makes of many places a pictorial unity. The haze does not belong exclusively to the woodlands, though in the Central Park it lurks along the driveways, rests upon the Mall, and floods in and out among the trees and rocks and flowers; while beyond Riverside Drive it hangs above the Hudson, shrouding and yet reveal-

ing the distant Palisades. It is also to be seen almost any day as one stands at the top of Murray Hill and looks down Fifth Avenue toward Madison Square. It fills the whole lower avenue, surrounds the towers and steeples and cornices, and draws its mauve-hued veiling across the sharp prow of the Flatiron, making of that much maligned structure a thing of beauty. It is not different in the streets of the lower city. Neither here nor there does the dust of traffic rising from the streets obliterate or obscure it. On the contrary, the more dust and automobile smoke the heavier is the atmosphere, and the more perfect the ensemble.

"The city is a marvel of color and light. That is its distinct and positive beauty. Of course, it is somewhat shocking to keep reiterating this, since we have all been reared in the belief that civic beauty lies in classic buildings, in roof lines, ovals, statuary, and the like; yet the heretofore still insist-

ing that beauty may be in such intangible evanescent features as color, light, air, with arches, columns, and towers little more than the catch points of perspective—the objects upon which light and color play.

"The lilac or purple haze of October may run through November and December, with day following day of sunshine, and the winter come late to the city. It is not an unusual experience. Yet as January comes in, the nights and days are decidedly colder and the autumn haze has perhaps shifted into a pale blue. The air seems thinner, sharper, more eager; and the tops of the tall buildings lift out of the dust of the street into clearer and brighter regions."

Dust

Dust, by its own nature, can rise only so far above the road; and birds which fly higher never have it on their wings.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Home Fires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

O we've sent our sons a-sailin' to the battle overseas,

To the ditches where the crashin' fires flow,
Where there's poison, blood, an' vermin, with the slime up to your knees,
An' things we safe at home can't never know.

But our boys is young an' hearty, they takes their job like men,
So we're all full up an' proudlike at their grit,
An' we try to hide them achin' tears that's blurrin' of our eyes
As we watch them marchin' off so fine and fit.

O mothers, but they'll learn a heap in this here work they've got
Of cleanin' up the devil's plans that's heard,
And fathers, pray for God to keep them boys all straight inside,
So their hands is steady when they get the word.

They'll be fit to teach us lessons when they're back home on this side,
Them as has laid down their ease an' stood in hell;
They won't have no taste for foolin' with what's small, nor mean an' snide,
When they've left behind the wrackin' gas an' shell.

Any goods that looks suspicious, any sort o' crooked deal,
Any fool that's only dancin' his own jig,—
They'll spot all that in a minute, for their eyes has seen the real,
An' they'll sicken at our ways if we ain't big.

For they're crouchin' there like brothers in the damp an' rats an' gore,
Where there ain't no mine nor your a-creepin' in,
For they're fightin' free o' selfishness an' sham in this here war,
In themselves, an' so must we if they're to win.

Yessir, us that's left behind here, when they ask us what we've done,
While they was brothers in the trenches, what was we?
Was we any kind o' kaiser, was we out for number one?
How was we a-fightin' here to make men free?

They'll be lookin' at us square-like when they come back home once more,
With their hearts a-seekin' rest from where they've be'n,
An' they'll know if we was worth it if what's shinin' from our eyes
Is the light they've gone through hell to save for men.

The Faith That Moves Mountains

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is one thing which it is necessary to keep steadfastly in view in discussing all the utterances of Jesus. It is this, that he never claimed for himself any fundamental difference from the rest of the world. He spoke of God, of Principle, of Mind, as your Father and my Father, obviously meaning thereby not the Father of sinful and diseased humanity, but of the image and likeness of God. The real or spiritual being was, then, man made in the image and likeness of God, man as an idea in the divine Mind, man reflecting eternal and unchangeable Principle. The equality of these sons and daughters of God, these highest ideas of Mind, as Mrs. Eddy describes them, in a passage on pages 502-3 of Science and Health, is immutable in the law of Principle, and this Mrs. Eddy makes clear in the passage referred to:—"There is but one creator and one creation. This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected. These ideas range from the infinitesimal to infinity, and the highest ideas are the sons and daughters of God."

This equality does not, of course, extend to the human counterfeit of these ideas. Here chaos, the counterfeit of cosmos, is mirrored in kings and peasants, saints and sinners, scholars and the unlettered, and so on throughout the entire gamut of mortal inconsequence. In this hurly burly of human passions, what distinguishes the wiseman from the fool is his faith: the faith in evil which leads to death, or the faith in good, in Principle, which will move mountains, and which leads to life eternal. At the very outset, therefore, some definition of this faith becomes a primary necessity, since it is obvious that faith as understood by Jesus, and faith as understood by the man in the street, are leagues apart. The one is a scientific confidence, amounting to knowledge, and so capable of demonstration. The other is an academic speculation, in the eyes of scribes and Pharisees, doctors of the law and theologians, and, in the eyes of the common people or the unlettered, an effort of the imagination or an appeal to superstition.

In the world of human beings, then, it is the quality of a man's faith that separates him from his fellows. In the analysis of Jesus the Roman centurion and the Syrophenician woman stood in a class by themselves, for at their faith only did Jesus marvel; just as, in the same way, he insisted that the least of his disciples was greater than any of the disciples of John. What, of course, he meant by his disciples, was not the followers of the human Jesus, but the pilgrims in the footsteps of the Christ, not the students who came to learn from the son of Mary, but the students who came to learn from the Son of God or the Christ. Consequently, there was an inequality between the sons of men, an inequality expressed in the terms of their reflection of the Mind of Christ, and of their consequent ability to perform miracles or move mountains. Such a difference in faith separated Abraham from Lot; Moses from Aaron; Job from Eliphaz the Temanite, Bildad the Shuhite, and Zophar the Naamathite; Esther from Vashti; Mary from Elizabeth; John from Judas; and Paul from Festus.

Thus, it is only as men begin to acquire a common and scientific understanding of the Christ, Truth, that equality of knowledge and demonstration become a possibility to them. This, it need not be said, what Paul meant, in writing to the Ephesians, by "the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace," and "the unity of the faith, and of the knowledge of the Son of God" or the Christ. This unity of the faith is, obviously then, a common and scientific knowledge of God, of Christ, Truth, which, reduced to demonstration, would enable the student to perform those very miracles or demonstrations—walking on the water, or removing mountains—which Jesus insisted all the world could succeed in doing, if only the requisite faith were forthcoming. This faith, in short, powerful to remove mountains, was simply that knowledge of the truth which was to free men from the limitations of ignorance, and so enable them to perform those mighty works which Jesus the Christ, the man with the Mind of Christ, had shown could be performed through a knowledge of the Christ, Truth.

As a matter of fact the beginner, even in natural science, is compelled to act largely on faith. But it is not a faith in the impossible, but a faith in human observation and experiment to demonstrate something a man believes to be true by reason of his faith in his own deductions. James Watt, sitting before the bumping lid of a steaming kettle, observed something which his faith in his own observation caused him to reduce to practical development. It was precisely the same in the case of Newton and the falling apple: his faith in physical law, as he understood it, led to the elaboration of his theory of gravity. If Watt or Newton had lacked faith, they would have lacked the incentive to make practical their observations.

The whole mental process is an extraordinarily simple one. The child is told by his teacher that two and two are four, and accepts the statement simply because he believes him. As, however, acting on this belief, he sees

sum after sum brought to a correct answer, his belief in the word of the teacher is exchanged for a faith in the rule. Then comes the test of his faith. And, as year after year, proof is added to proof, the faith of the student deepens into the knowledge of the master. Now, if this is true of the relative facts of human knowledge, how much more must it be true of the eternal facts of spiritual Truth. The boiling kettle and the falling apple led to the discovery of the steam engine and gravitation. But the realization of the unreality of matter led to the walking on the water, and the feeding of the multitude. It was Jesus' belief in the allness of God which led to that world shaking experiment known as the temptation in the wilderness. It was the faith gained in the wilderness which developed into the knowledge which healed the sick, raised the dead, and overcame death on Calvary. "Jesus of Nazareth," wrote Mrs. Eddy, on page 313 of Science and Health, "was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause."

The Highlander of the Clans

"In the absence of reliable material for the earlier periods . . . it is difficult to present an accurate and continuous picture of the intimate social life of the people during this evolutionary process," W. C. MacKenzie writes in "A Short History of the Scottish Highlands and Isles." "Indeed, it might well be thought, from such of the earlier records as are extant, that fighting was the sole occupation in life of the Highlander of the past; that feuds were his daily fare, and revenge his mental pabulum. The result has been to present one aspect of his character—and that by no means the most commendable—to the exclusion of other and more humane qualities, and thus to create a vague impression of unrelieved barbarity, which is warranted neither by the stories of tradition nor by the facts of history. It is true that, owing to the circumstances which have already been described, the Highlander of the clan period was reared in the atmosphere of strife, and nurtured in the arts of war. Doubtless, the influences of environment were formative factors which profoundly affected his character. Yet his social virtues were no less marked than his supposed pugnacity; but while the latter is blazoned on contemporary records, the former are relegated to such comparative obscurity as to escape notice from all but the closest scrutiny."

"While Piet and Scot were at grips in a deadly warfare which paved the way to union; while the Norsemen tried conclusions with the coalition, and ultimately contributed a vigorous factor to the blend; during these stormy epochs, when clashing elements were being gradually fused into the community thereafter known as the Highlanders of Scotland, the glimpses obtainable of the life of the people are fitful, fleeting, and few in number. Yet, the scanty literary remains of the period which succeeded this fusion, furnished sufficient evidence of a well-ordered state of society, in which the rights of the individual were recognized, and a degree of culture reached, which are utterly inconsistent with the idea of undiluted barbarism. If we turn to the Western Isles and the other seats of Norse possessions, we find it possible to reconstruct out of material furnished by the Sagas, the framework of society with a tolerable degree of certainty. We can tell how the land was divided into townships and common pasture; how the judicial and legislative functions of the Things were exercised; the different classes of ships used by the Norse colonists; the nature of their sports and amusements; . . . and we can trace prevailing customs at the present day from those introduced by the grim Norsemen of the Viking period. During the medieval era, the absence of contemporary records is partially supplied by the existence of well-authenticated traditions, reduced to writing at later periods. But it is not until the Seventeenth Century that we have clear and entirely reliable accounts by travelers of the every-day life of the Highlander of the past."

"Social development in the Highlands has by no means proceeded on continuous lines. In medieval times, the lords of the Isles were the sovereigns of the Hebrides, owing allegiance to the Kings of Scotland only for their possessions on the mainland. It is noteworthy that while this period was marked by almost continuous warfare, it was precisely the period during which Celtic art reached its highest expression in Scotland, as exemplified by the remains still extant. This apparent anomaly would be inexplicable but for the undoubted fact that, under the sway of the Lords of the Isles, peaceful arts were encouraged no less than the arts of war. The Church, resting securely under the powerful patronage and protection of the Island Kings, was free to develop the germ of culture with which it was intrusted; while the vassals of the Isles were restrained from anarchy by a superstitious fear of the terrors of the Church, and by a devoted loyalty to the heads of Clan Donald, with whom the hegemony of the western clans long rested."

The True Conservative

That man's the true conservative
Who lops the moulder'd branch
away
—Tennyson.

Victor Hugo

"On the other side I was mastered by the literary Titan of that age, of whom it has been said by the latest poetic genius of our own time, that nobody who knows anything of poetry will dispute that he was among the foremost in the front rank of the greatest poets of all time, and 'the greatest writer whom the world has seen since Shakespeare.' Such at least was Swinburne's eager verdict."

It may be that the reader of Victor Hugo today may find this a hard saying, but it is certain that he found glorious words for the highest hopes and dreams of Western Europe in his own age. I was an indifferent expert in judging his infinite command, resource, invention, in the forms of French verse. I could never bring myself to the singular climax of the poetic admirer who found Hugo's masterpiece in half a dozen lines exclusively composed of proper names. That did not prevent me from being stirred to the depths from first to last by the noble, tender, elevated and pitying moral pulse that beat in his verse or prose. I may be forgiven for transcribing a letter that he wrote to the editor of the Saturday about an article of mine upon a book of his. It is easy to believe how a young apprentice in criticism was encouraged in his new calling:

"April 18, 1866.
"Je me suis fait traduire votre remarquable article sur les 'Travailleurs de la Mer.' C'est là une page de haute et profonde critique. Jamais livre n'a été analysé avec plus de pénétration. L'auteur de l'article s'est assimilé toute la philosophie de l'œuvre qu'il a admirablement comprise. Je suis fier que mon livre soit présenté par un tel écrivain au public anglais. Remerciez, je vous prie, de ma part cet honorable et sympathique confrère. Son talent est un de ceux qui placent si haut la grande littérature anglaise. J'aime l'Angleterre, mon lieu d'adieu, j'aime l'Angleterre de Shakespeare, de Newton, et de Wilberforce, et je suis heureux de me sentir en communion avec les nobles penseurs contemporains, dignes continuateurs de ces grands hommes."

I reveled in his other books as they appeared, and made his acquaintance one evening in days to come at his own fireside. By this time he had secured a royalty of station in the world's eye such as had fallen to no man of letters in France since the last days of Voltaire. His long dream of France a republic had at last come true. His many years of exile under our flag at Guernsey had given him the hale complexion of the sea and he was of the sailor's build and air.—From "Recollections," by John Viscount Morley, O. M.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1918

EDITORIALS

Exit Turkey

It is only necessary to read the reports coming in from the four quarters of the globe, to realize that the world is being swept by a political cyclone, which is being met everywhere by manifestations of the utmost political excitement. Riots are being magnified into revolutions. St. Bartholomew massacres prophesied as though they were wet days, and military débâcles discounted like commercial paper. All this is not to be wondered at. For over four years the allied peoples have been under a great fear. If they had had the faith of a grain of mustard seed, this need not have been. The Central European Colossus was born with feet of clay, a fact which has been pointed out and reiterated in these columns until their readers should be almost tired of it, but still the element of doubt has been kept alive by the breath of suggestion. So that today as this miasma of suggestion floats away, no story of the great break-up is too fanatical or too lurid to find acceptance.

Now, that the great Central Alliance is "in articulo mortis" there is no question. But that this necessitates, or must be accompanied by, a Bolshevik reign of terror is ridiculous. Anything, all civilization knows, is possible in a disintegrating autocratic empire. The world saw that in France in '93, and has seen it again in Russia in the last few years. But it has not got to see it in Austria in 1918, or, indeed, anywhere else. The Bolshevik groups are active and organized, from San Francisco to Paris, and from London to Rome, but so far that matter are the police. And though a strike may take place amongst the London police, the Bolsheviks need not hope to find in London or elsewhere a régiment de Flandre. Whether or not those ill-omened organizations of workers and soldiers are being founded in Vienna or Budapest is another thing. But neither Vienna nor Budapest is the Austrian Empire. Nor is Austria in any sense a political synonym for Russia.

When Bulgaria went out of the war, it was obvious that Austria-Hungary and Turkey must follow. In these columns, a fortnight was given to the Turkish Empire to follow suit, but the Turkish Empire has lasted barely that time. With one British army sweeping the Ottoman troops out of Mesopotamia, and another capturing them by the thousands and clearing Syria, it was obvious that the end could not long be delayed. During the past fortnight British ships have been gathering at the mouth of the Dardanelles with the result that, in the words of Mr. Barnes, the Labor member of the British War Cabinet, in a speech delivered on Thursday last, to the American Officers' Club, in London, these ships are already through the Straits and the Bosphorus, the forts on which are to be surrendered to their keeping. Thus the road into Austria up the Danube, by way of Rumania and the frontiers of Serbia, is opened, and the whole of the eastern borders of Germany are flung open to the Italian armies, advancing by way of Salzburg, as well as to the Greek, Serbian, and other allied forces advancing on Belgrade. In plain English, the eastern frontier of Germany has been suddenly reconstituted, and, with Austria and Turkey out of the war, the whole force of the Italian armies and the allied armies of the east can be thrown on the rear of Germany, already unable to hold her own along the western front.

Thus Turkey makes its exit from the stage of the Great War, as suddenly, as unceremoniously, and as ingloriously as it came on. Everybody knows the story of that amazing gamble. How one night, as the Minister of Marine, Djemal Pasha, the hangman of Syria, was at dinner in Constantinople, he learned that the War Minister, Enver, had ordered the Turkish fleet, without reference to him, to bombard Odessa, and so, by making inevitable a rupture with Russia, to force Turkey into the war on the side of the Central Powers. Of course the plot had been brewing for a quarter of a century. A succession of German ambassadors and field marshals had bullied the Sublime Porte, drilled the Ottoman armies, and induced fanatical pashadom to believe that now was the Ottoman Empire to be reestablished, and the Green Flag to wave again over all the fields from which it had been expelled during the past centuries by the Cross. Of course there was a sane element in Constantinople, but this element consisted of Turks, with all the failings of their race, including the national belief in kismet. Such men were absolutely incapable of stemming the tide let loose by violent pro-Germans, like Enver, or by men converted to a belief in German power, like Talaat and Djemal.

The first shock must have come when the proclamation of the jihad by the Sheikh-ul-Islam proved a complete failure, when the German mission to Cabul was politely bowed out by the Ameer; and when the Indian princes placed their swords and their treasure at the disposal of the British Raj in Calcutta. The failure of Gallipoli may have brought temporary hope to Constantinople. But Gallipoli was not without its effect, and was by no means the ghastly blunder it has sometimes been proclaimed. Gallipoli kept the Turks from advancing on Egypt at a critical moment, and when they did advance, the government of Egypt was ready for them, and the retirement from the Canal became a prelude to the victorious march of Sir Edmund Allenby from the Gulf of Suez to Aleppo. Once again, there was a rift in the Turkish clouds when General Townshend and the splendid garrison at Kut were forced to surrender, but this was followed by the avenging armies of General Maude and General Marshall, with their successful advance along the Tigris and Euphrates, with the Ottoman troops always defeated, and perpetually retreating before them. And so at last it comes about that General Townshend, released from captivity, comes to carry the surrender of Turkey to the British admiral at Salonika; and so the fleet goes once more up

the Dardanelles, and flings wide open the back door to Austria and Germany.

Thus finally the dream of Muhammadan dominion is crushed with the failure of Christian Germany to support the dreams of Constantinople. The criminals who planned the Armenian massacres have been disarmed, with their swords stricken out of their hands. It is said that one of the terms of the armistice is the demand for the surrender of these criminals. Whether this is so or not, the world is determined that one of the greatest crimes ever committed shall not be forgotten in the escape of the criminals. Djemal, Enver, and Talaat all stand with their blood-stained hands at the bar of civilization. Justice they are entitled to, though they never gave it to their victims. And if they should obtain justice, they will hardly be more fortunate than those victims.

The Hughes Aircraft Report

A blow which otherwise would be severe to the sensibilities of the United States has been softened by two circumstances. Time has intervened to quiet alarm occasioned by the revelation that in a vitally important department of war work the program had broken down, while the consequent indignation awakening to the situation has resulted in giving an encouraging and, on the whole, satisfying impetus to production that, a few months ago, was hindered and clogged at every point.

The report of the investigation into the charges of dishonesty and malversation in the conduct of the aircraft board made by former Justice Charles Evans Hughes, who carried on the inquiry as an assistant to Attorney-General Gregory, is a calm, dispassionate review of the testimony taken during the five months since the investigation began. The accompanying statement by Mr. Gregory is perhaps the best testimonial that could be given to the quality of the findings by Mr. Hughes. After carefully examining the Hughes document, the Attorney-General feels free to say that he finds himself "in substantial accord therewith," adding that he also finds himself in accord with the conclusions presented by the report "on questions of dishonesty and malversation."

Now as to findings and conclusions: In the generally accepted sense of the term, no graft was disclosed in the inquiry, although nearly 300 witnesses were examined and testimony filling 3000 pages was taken. Gross waste was revealed, however, in abandonment of types and in failure to salvage. Up to last May \$134,000,000 of the original appropriation of \$691,851,866 had been disbursed. By Oct. 14 the expenditures had reached, for aviation purposes, \$140,000,000. This, it is explained, does not include expenditures by the sales department, which buys material and resells it to the manufacturers, nor advances on building plants. Contracts were let against the funds on hand, however, to the aggregate cost of \$470,000,000. The charge had been made that the entire appropriation had been expended, with no results; contradiction of this statement supports the denial entered on this point long ago by Howard E. Coffin, chairman of the Aircraft Board.

With relation to the question of profits, Mr. Hughes cites figures going to show that apparently very little restraint was placed upon the grasping inclinations of contracting concerns. Manufacturers in certain instances were enabled to make as much, it was testified, as \$1000 on each Liberty motor, and from \$750 to \$1500 on each finished plane. In some cases, profits ran up to several hundred per cent on the investments. Attorney-General Gregory, however, in his report, says that 60 per cent of the profits were taken by the government in taxes, and holds that "no such profits have been allowed as to justify a charge of bad faith."

Dealing with the matter of profits involves a considerable elaboration. Mr. Hughes generally contents himself with setting forth the facts; Attorney-General Gregory discusses them; very likely the last of this phase of the findings has not been heard. Meanwhile, the very large and substantial element of the community that prefers to think well of the integrity of the business interests of the nation will find satisfaction in the knowledge that the question of the legitimacy of the profits charged is still an open one.

As Chairman Coffin has insisted would be found to be the case, faulty organization was mainly instrumental in leading to the difficulties which culminated in the aircraft scandal. For this condition neither he nor his civilian associates could be held responsible. The Aircraft Board, it will be recalled, while composed in part of civilians, was dominated by its military members. The civilians were trained, experienced men, but their suggestions were disregarded, their proposals were flung aside, their decisions were overruled. Mr. Hughes says that Major-General George O. Squier, whose position made him a deciding factor in the affairs of the Aircraft Board, "had neither training nor experience for such a large industrial enterprise." As to Colonel Deeds, the actual production head, the report recommends that he be brought before a court-martial for the alleged sending of confidential War Department information on the aircraft situation to former business associates in Dayton, Ohio, and for making "a grossly misleading statement to the effect that the first American-built battle planes are today en route to the front in France." Criminal prosecutions of three army officers are recommended on the ground that they transacted business, relating to airplane productions, with corporations in which they were financially interested.

The retention by Henry Ford, as chief of his drafting department, of Carl Emde, despite charges of pro-German utterances against this employee, is referred to by Mr. Hughes. In the minutes of the proceedings, Mr. Ford's reasons for retaining Emde and other alleged pro-Germans in his employment are set forth in these words: "He felt that it was a time of sacrifice—that in the next few years every man will be called upon to make some kind of sacrifice, and that, possibly, Mr. Emde, German born, was making his sacrifice now when making drawings for the Liberty motor to be used ultimately against Germany." Mr. Hughes' comment on this was that it indicated a laxity at the Ford plant, with respect to those of German sympathies, which was not at all compatible with

the interests of the government. The Attorney-General, referring to the same matter, remarks: "It is fair to say that no sinister or disloyal influence has affected production at the Ford plant. The factory manager testified that there had been no sabotage and no efforts to retard production." On Mr. Ford's side, also, extenuation may be found for the attitude he assumed with regard to Emde, and other persons suspected of pro-German leanings, in the acknowledgment in the report, as through general reputation, that the Liberty motor is a success.

As remarked at the beginning, the strides which have been made in aircraft production in recent months serve now to modify public indignation over the earlier long, costly, and almost disastrous delay. This delay was no less disappointing to the Allies than to the United States. "One of the most regrettable incidents of the delay in production," according to Mr. Hughes, "is that, on account of the scarcity of training planes hundreds of cadets were held at training camps abroad for several months without suitable training." The training camps at home swarmed with young men in the aviation service who were forced to spend their time in monotonous idleness while those responsible for aircraft production were either bungling in their work or trifling with the government. It developed in the inquiry that even the Secretary of War had been betrayed into making a report on service abroad which had only an imaginary existence.

Precious time was lost through clumsy organization, through incompetence, through actual dishonesty. There is no telling how much sooner the war might have ended had the United States been able to carry out its ambitious aircraft program. Conditions at the front would unquestionably have been greatly improved had the swarms of warplanes promised been actually given flight. A consoling fact is that Great Britain, France and Italy were able, to a great degree, to conceal the actual situation from the enemy, and to maintain the scouting and bombing flying fleets until the United States could begin to perform its part. Another consoling fact is that, from a moral point of view, the aircraft fiasco turns out to be not nearly so bad as the nation for a while was, perhaps, too ready to believe.

The Dardanelles

FEW parts of the earth's surface are more famous than the Dardanelles, the long and narrow strip of water which unites the Sea of Marmora with the Aegean, and guards the way to Constantinople. At one time, in the early days of the present war, when the Australians and New Zealanders were achieving greatness amidst the hills and rocky crags of Gallipoli, in their efforts to break through to Constantinople, all eyes were turned towards the Dardanelles. Its capture in 1915 was regarded as one of the great objectives of the allied campaign against the Central Powers. Then, towards the end of that year, came the abandonment of the campaign by the Allies, the withdrawal of the allied forces, and the Dardanelles, with all its high concerns, was quickly crowded out of public thought by the great events of the war in other theaters. Again and again, however, has it been proved in the present struggle that the longest way round is often the shortest way home. The latest word from the Near East is to the effect that the Dardanelles is to open its gates to the allied fleet after all.

And so when the warships of the Allies sail past the long demolished forts of Sedil Bahr and Kum Kaleh, on through the Narrows, and, past the ancient town of Gallipoli, out into the Sea of Marmora, one more notable incident will be added to the long history of the Hellespont, as the Dardanelles was called in ancient times. That history begins with the beginning of things. It was over the Hellespont that Xerxes, in his mighty raid on Greece, in the Fifth Century B. C., threw a bridge of boats for the passage of his host, and it was across a similar bridge of boats, some hundred and fifty years later, that the armies of Alexander marched to the conquest of Asia; whilst all down the centuries, the famous gate to the city on the Golden Horn has figured mightily in the troublous story of the Near East.

Of the great array of stories which cluster round the Dardanelles there is one, of a hundred or more years ago, which it would seem particularly apt to recall at the present time. It was during the last great world struggle which figures in history as the Napoleonic Wars. It was after Austerlitz, at the moment of "the great despot's greatest ascension." Nations that had not yet been conquered by her were hastening to secure an alliance with France, and amongst these was Turkey. The Sublime Porte thought it well, in 1807, to sever the connection with England which it had maintained all through Napoleon's Egyptian campaign, and to throw in its lot with France. England's reply was very much after the fashion of those days. Orders were promptly sent to Vice-Admiral Sir John Duckworth, then stationed in the Mediterranean under Lord Collingwood, "to provide for the British Ambassador's safety and to dictate conditions to Turkey under the walls of Constantinople." Sir John Duckworth was eminently the kind of man who obeys orders, and he immediately sailed east. He found Mr. Arbuthnot, the British Ambassador, in safety on the Island of Tenedos, but "conditions" had yet to be "dictated" under the walls of Constantinople, and so Sir John sailed on to the mouth of the Dardanelles, and on Feb. 17, 1807, he began his perilous passage. At first all went triumphantly. The British ships easily reduced the forts on either side of the straits, burned several Turkish frigates, and, favored by a good wind, entered the Sea of Marmora.

On Feb. 20, Sir John arrived within sight of Constantinople and opened negotiations with the Turks. It was just here, however, that his troubles began. The blunt Englishman was no match for "the first diplomatists in Europe," and whilst the Turks held him in interminable discussion, Turkish soldiers, under the direction of French officers, were fortifying the Dardanelles with tremendous energy. For nearly three weeks Sir John waited in the hope of dictating his terms, but, at last, realizing what was happening in his rear, he reluctantly gave orders to set sail, and returned west. The return journey was a different thing. Fortifications

had been thrown up in all directions, and, as his ships plowed their way along the narrow strip of water, for some thirty-three miles, amidst an almost continuous bombardment, many of those on board must have had little hope of coming within sight of the old castles of Cestos and Abydos.

The fleet did, however, come through, and without the loss of a single ship, though it was a sorry spectacle which the little squadron presented, with its broken masts and torn sails, as it finally labored out of the Dardanelles into the Aegean, and made its way under all sorts of contrivances to rejoin Lord Collingwood at Malta. Sir John Duckworth's action was the subject of bitter controversy in England at the time. It was regarded as being an extraordinary exhibition of folly, but, as a matter of fact, history has reversed this judgment and has shown conclusively that, at a time when all the world was submitting to the despotism of one conqueror, the remarkable enhancement of British prestige in the Near East which Sir John Duckworth's act brought about was valuable to an extent which cannot well be exaggerated.

Since those days the Dardanelles has often been "in the wars" literally and figuratively. It has been a bone of high contention in the Foreign Offices of Europe, a question round which circled many other questions, small and great.

Notes and Comments

THE brewers are probably enjoying this respite, and they had better get all they can out of it while they may. Unless all signs fail, the coming election will be the last in the United States to be affected, even indirectly, by regard for the brewery and the brewing interests.

THE latest promise of the Kaiser to his people, according to reports by way of Amsterdam, is that if they will be patient he will make them the freest people in the world. No matter how alluring this may be, his people must see that it is slightly different from the promise he made them a little more than four years ago, when he said he would give them the world to play with.

THE City Health Commissioner of Sacramento, Cal., after four attempts, has succeeded in obtaining from the aldermen an ordinance compelling every one in the community to wear a gauze mask in public buildings, in public conveyances, in the parks, and on the streets, as a precaution against the so-called epidemic of fear, alias influenza, prevalent there. A gauze mask seems peculiarly appropriate, in that it typifies the general thinness of the remedies which materia medica has recently imposed upon credulous and more or less superstitious local governments in the United States.

A CORRESPONDENT of The Times of London sends a quotation from a speech of Canning's in 1812, when Britain was struggling against the military ambitions of Napoleon. Canning was an advocate of a war to the finish, until such time as Napoleon and the tyranny in arms which he personified were definitely overthrown. In 1812 there was manifested much the same sort of pacificism that has been vaunted of late, and Canning found some burning words with which to deal with the phenomenon. "In what a state of the world is it," he says in one passage, "that these gentlemen talk of peace, and of themselves as lovers of peace, just as calmly as if it were only a mere question of taste and fancy."

THE proposal to make a national event of the burning of the cargo of German toys recently landed in New York, by way of Holland, seems to meet with general approval. If New York will let the rest of the nation know the hour at which the bonfire is to take place, the people generally may be counted on to pause in their occupations and applaud the performance.

IT MAY seem like a secondary matter at this critical juncture, but one of the most difficult matters which Germany is called upon to face is that of getting rid of the von Hindenburg wooden statue without being seen and laughed at by the rest of the world.

THE KAISER is quoted as saying that he would not think of deserting his people in their hour of trouble, and that rather than abdicate he would be willing to become a kind of President of a sort of German Republic. There is little doubt that he would make exactly the kind of President to suit a sort of German Republic. President Lincoln, having been asked for his opinion on a preference expressed by a third party, remarked casually, "Well, I suppose that for people who like this sort of thing, this is the sort of thing they like."

TWENTY-EIGHT marks is the price which the Boches this fall offered to the people in some districts of France for the collection of 100 kilos of nettle stalks, well dried and shorn of their leaves. It thus appears that the Germans are reverting to the old practice of making linen with nettle fiber. In the Sixteenth Century Olivier de Serres, lord of the Pradel in Vivarais, mentioned the use of nettle for the making of linen in a curious book of his on the "Métier des Champs." Nettle fiber was used in the late Eighteenth Century for the same purpose at Angers, in the Dauphiné, and in Languedoc. Until the Boche, out of his necessity, began once more to make use of these weeds of the wayside, the old practice had been practically forgotten.

CANONS of the pro-cathedral of St. George of Jerusalem were the unwitting cause of a good deal of waste of energy on the part of the Turks, at the beginning of the war. On being told of the existence of these canons they took the "great guns" of the Anglican church for artillery. They tore up the cathedral pavement and excavated the entire edifice in a futile search for hidden ordnance. This sounds like a bad joke, remarks The Daily Chronicle of London, telling the story, but it is vouched for by the Bishop, Dr. McInnes, and is corroborated by photographs.